PA''ENT COOPERATION TREAT''

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING OF A CHANGE

(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

To:

AWAPATENT AB
Box 5117
S-200 71 Malmö
SUÈDE

Date of mailing (day/month/year)
18 février 2002 (18.02.02)

Applicant's or agent's file reference
2002163

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.
PCT/SE00/02082

International filing date (day/month/year)
26 octobre 2000 (26.10.00)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:

[X] the applicant [X] the inventor [ ] the agent [ ] the common representative

Name and Address
TORDSSON, M., Jesper
Flöjtvägen 20B
S-224 68 Lund
Sweden

State of Nationality: SE
State of Residence: SE
Telephone No.:
Facsimile No.:
Teleprinter No.:

2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:

[ ] the person [ ] the name [X] the address [ ] the nationality [ ] the residence

Name and Address
TORDSSON, M., Jesper
Iliongränden K120
S-224 74 Lund
Sweden

State of Nationality: SE
State of Residence: SE
Telephone No.:
Facsimile No.:
Teleprinter No.:

3. Further observations, if necessary:

4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:

[X] the receiving Office
[ ] the International Searching Authority
[X] the International Preliminary Examining Authority
[ ] the designated Offices concerned
[X] the elected Offices concerned
[ ] other:

The International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer
Anne KARKACHI

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

Form PCT/IB/306 (March 1994) 004667476

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

To:

Commissioner
US Department of Commerce
United States Patent and Trademark
Office, PCT
2011 South Clark Place Room
CP2/5C24
Arlington, VA 22202
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 12 July 2001 (12.07.01)	
International application No. PCT/SE00/02082	**Applicant's or agent's file reference** 2002163
International filing date (day/month/year) 26 October 2000 (26.10.00)	**Priority date** (day/month/year) 28 October 1999 (28.10.99)
Applicant BRODIN, Thomas, N. et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

[X] in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

24 April 2001 (24.04.01)

[ ] in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election [X] was

[ ] was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Authorized officer

Claudio Borton

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE 00/02082

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: C07K 16/30, C07K 16/14, G01N 33/574, A61K 39/00
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C07K, G01N, A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, STRAND

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 9906834 A2 (IXSYS, INCORPORATED), 11 February 1999 (11.02.99), see claim 15 and page 60, SEQ ID NO:106 --	1-15
A	WO 9404679 A1 (GENENTECH, INC.), 3 March 1994 (03.03.94), see claim 16 and fig. 1b --	1-15
A	GB 2305921 A (CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY LIMITED), 23 April 1997 (23.04.97), see fig. 1b (ii), fig. 19 (ii) and claims 15-17 --	1-15
A	US 5320942 A (VITO QUARANTA ET AL), 14 June 1994 (14.06.94), see columns 7-11 --	1-23,38,39

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
21 May 2001	22-05-2001
Name and mailing address of the ISA: Swedish Patent Office Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM	Authorized officer Carl-Olof Gustafsson/EÖ

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE00/02082

Box I **Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 38, 39, 52-54
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

see extra sheet *

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 1-54
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

see extra sheet **

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II **Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see extra sheet ***

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

Box I.1*

Claims 7-9 relate to methods of treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or by therapy/ diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body/Rule 39.1.(iv). Nevertheless, a search has been executed for these claims. The search has been based on the alleged effects of the compounds/compositions.

Box I.2**

Claims 1-54 directly or indirectly refer to compounds (antibody, "target structure" etc.) that "comprise essentially" certain amino acid sequences. E.g. claim 1 also relates to a "fragment" of the claimed antibody "with similar unique binding properties". Neither the wording "comprise essentially", nor "similar unique properties" define features that can be adequately searched as they are not clear and concise. This also concerns claim 17 that refer to a "target structure .... having substantial homology with" alpha 6 and/or beta 4 integrin chains. According to PCT Rule 6 claims shall relate to

Claim 27 does not refer to structures that can be adequately searched as the sequences are not restricted to a reasonable number of sequences focusing on the part of the structures (the epitope) that enables a binding of an antibody. Compound claims 29-33 (reach through claims) only provide indirect definitions of the compounds and therefore cannot be adequately searched.

Consequently, the search has been restricted to antibodies as defined by SEQ ID NO:2 and related sequences comprising all CDRs . The target structures according to claims 17-23 and 28 have not been searched unless covered by the search for the claimed antibodies. This is due to the lack of a searchable definition of the epitope.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE00/02082

Box II***

The present application refers to an antibody and a corresponding target structure. The antibody has been sequenced but the antigen has only been defined in general terms by reference to its binding to an alpha-6-beta-4 integrin (a complex structure). No precise definition of the epitope on the antigen has been revealed. Thus, no clear and concise link (common feature) exists between the antibody and the many different antigens covered by claims 24-27.
According to PCT Rule 13.1 and 13.2, the international application shall relate to one invention only or to a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept ("requirement of unity of invention"). In order to achieve unity of invention the single general inventive concept must involve a "special technical feature" i.e. a technical feature that is common to the inventions and defines a contribution which each of the claimed inventions, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art.

The claims refer to four groups of inventions:

1 Antibody according to claims 1-16 and corresponding antigen/target structure according to claims 17-23.

2 Target structure according to claims 24-26 (partially) with the amino acid sequence of alpha 6 integrin according to SEQ ID NO: 3

3 Target structure according to claims 24-26 (partially) with the amino acid sequence of alpha 4 integrin according to SEQ ID NO: 4

4 Dimers or multimers comprising target structures of 2 and/or 3 as above according to claim 25.

5-?? Target structures according to claim 27 with amino acid sequences according to SEQ ID NO: 5-51 or a "molecule complexed to said polypeptide(s)"

Inventions 5-51 cannot be searched as none of the 50 sequences has been linked to any particular feature. Further non-unity is likely to evolve if combinations of the peptides are involved.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

30/04/01

International application No.
PCT/SE 00/02082

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9906834 A2	11/02/99	AU 8691398 A	22/02/99
		EP 1007967 A	14/06/00
WO 9404679 A1	03/03/94	AU 675916 B	27/02/97
		AU 2250992 A	12/01/93
		EP 0590058 A	06/04/94
		JP 6508267 T	22/09/94
		US 6054297 A	25/04/00
		CA 2103059 A	15/12/92
		EP 0940468 A	08/09/99
		US 5821337 A	13/10/98
		WO 9222653 A	23/12/92
		AU 5083193 A	15/03/94
GB 2305921 A	23/04/97	AT 190650 T	15/04/00
		AT 199091 T	15/02/01
		AU 702049 B	11/02/99
		AU 7140596 A	30/04/97
		CA 2233042 A	17/04/97
		DE 69607191 D,T	28/09/00
		DE 69611766 D	00/00/00
		EP 0853661 A,B	22/07/98
		SE 0853661 T3	
		EP 0945464 A,B	29/09/99
		SE 0945464 T3	
		ES 2146020 T	16/07/00
		GB 9520486 D	00/00/00
		GB 9601081 D	00/00/00
		GB 9620920 D	00/00/00
		GR 3033436 T	29/09/00
		JP 2000500643 T	25/01/00
		PT 853661 T	31/08/00
		WO 9713844 A	17/04/97
US 5320942 A	14/06/94	CA 1339709 A	10/03/98
		DE 3854821 D,T	23/05/96
		DK 88288 A	20/08/88
		EP 0279669 A,B	24/08/88
		IL 85471 D	00/00/00
		JP 2792651 B	03/09/98
		JP 63301899 A	08/12/88
		US 4962048 A	09/10/90
		US 5344919 A	06/09/94
		US 5665864 A	09/09/97

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70) 10

12 FEB 2002

PCT

Applicant's or agent's file reference 2002163	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/SE00/02082	International filing date *(day/month/year)* 26.10.2000	Priority date *(day/month/year)* 28.10.1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC7 C07K 16/30, C07K 16/14, C07K 33/574, A61K 39/00		
Applicant Active Biotech AB et al		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of _____ sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☒ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☒ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand	Date of completion of this report
24.04.2001	30.01.2002
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/SE Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055 S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. 08-667 72 88 Telex 17978 PATOREG-S	Authorized officer Carl-Olof Gustafsson/BS Telephone No. 08-782 25 00

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (January 1998)

INTERNATIONAL PRELIM[redacted]Y EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.
PC[redacted]E00/02082

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application:*

☒ the international application as originally filed

☐ the description:
pages _____, as originally filed
pages _____, filed with the demand
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____

☐ the claims:
pages _____, as originally filed
pages _____, as amended (together with any statement) under article 19
pages _____, filed with the demand
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____

☐ the drawings:
pages _____, as originally filed
pages _____, filed with the demand
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____

☐ the sequence listing part of the description:
pages _____, as originally filed
pages _____, filed with the demand
pages _____, filed with the letter of _____

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.
These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language _____ which is:

☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).

☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).

☐ the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☒ contained in the international application in written form.

☒ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. ☐ The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

☐ the description, pages _____

☐ the claims, Nos. _____

☐ the drawings, sheet/fig _____

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2 (c)).**

* *Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).*

** *Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item I and annexed to this report.*

INTERNATIONAL PRELIM[redacted]Y EXAMINATION REPORT

Inte[redacted]nal application No.
PCT/SE00/02082

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

1. The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

☐ the entire international application,

☒ claims Nos. 1-47 (partially) 48-54

because:

☒ the said international application, or the said claims Nos. 48-54
relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination *(specify)*:

Claims 38, 39,48-54
See PCT Rule 67.1.(iv).: Methods for treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or therapy, as well as diagnostic methods.

.../...

☒ the description, claims or drawings *(indicate particular elements below)* or said claims Nos. 1-47
are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed *(specify)*:

☐ the claims, or said claims Nos. _____ are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.

☐ no international search report has been established for said claims Nos. _____

2. A meaningful international preliminary examination cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:

☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

Supplemental Box
(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: III

Claims 1-47 directly or indirectly refer to compounds (antibody, "target structure" etc.) that "comprise essentially" selected amino acid sequences. E.g. claim 1 also relates to a "fragment" of the claimed antibody "with similar unique binding properties". Neither the wording "comprise essentially", nor "similar unique properties" define features that could be searched adequately as they are not clear and concise. This also concerns claim 17 that refers to a "target structure …. having substantial homology with" alpha 6 and/or beta 4 integrin chains. Furthermore, the claims only indirectly defines the site on the antigen that binds the antibody.

According to Article 6 PCT claims shall be fully supported by the description. Such support is at hand for the specific antibody according to SEQ ID NO:2 but not for SEQ ID NO:5-51 (claims 24 and 27). Thus claims 24 and 27 do not refer to structures that could be searched adequately as the sequences are not restricted to a reasonable number of sequences. Nor are each sequence defined by e.g. its affinity to an antibody. Compound claims 29-33 (reach through claims) only provide indirect definitions of the compounds and therefore could not be searched.

Consequently, the statements given in the present report are restricted to antibodies as defined by SEQ ID NO:2 and related sequences comprising all CDRs and corresponding target structures according to claims 17-23 and 28 to the extent they have specific affinity for the claimed antibodies.

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE00/02082

IV. Lack of unity of invention

1. In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:

   ☐ restricted the claims.

   ☐ paid additional fees.

   ☐ paid additional fees under protest.

   ☐ neither restricted nor paid additional fees.

2. ☒ This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.

3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is

   ☐ complied with.

   ☒ not complied with for the following reasons:

The present application refers to an antibody and a corresponding target structure. The antibody has been sequenced but the antigen has only been defined in general terms by reference to its binding to an alpha-6-beta-4 integrin (a complex structure). No precise definition of the epitope on the antigen has been revealed. Thus, no novel, clear and concise link (common feature) exists between the antibody and the many different antigens covered by claims 24-27.

According to PCT Rule 13.1 and 13.2, the international application shall relate to one invention only or to a group of inventions so linked as to form a single general inventive concept ("requirement of unity of invention"). In order to achieve unity of invention the single general inventive concept must involve a "special technical feature" i.e. a technical feature that is common to the inventions and defines a contribution which each of the claimed inventions, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art.

.../...

4. Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:

   ☐ all parts.

   ☐ the parts relating to claims Nos. _____

Supplemental Box
(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: IV

The claims refer to four groups of inventions:

1 Antibody according to claims 1-16 and corresponding antigen/target structure according to claims 17-23 and applications thereof according to claims 34, 37, and 40-47 (partially).

2 Target structure according to claims 24-26 (partially) with the amino acid sequence of alpha 6 integrin according to SEQ ID NO: 3

3. Target structure according to claims 24-26 (partially) with the amino acid sequence of alpha 4 integrin according to SEQ ID NO: 4

4. Dimers or multimers comprising target structures of 2 and/or 3 as above according to claim 25.

5-??Target structures according to claim 27 and 28-33, 35-37 (partially) with amino acid sequences according to SEQ ID NO: 5-51 or a "molecule complexed to said polypeptide(s)"

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE00/02082

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Claims	1-23,34,37,40-47 (partially)	YES
	Claims		NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	1-23,34,37,40-47 (partially)	YES
	Claims		NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-23,34,37,40-47 (partially)	YES
	Claims		NO

2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)

Documents cited in the International Search Report:

1.WO 9906834 A2
2.WO 9404679 A1
3.GB 2305921 A
4.US 5320942 A

The cited documents represent the general state of the art.

The invention, as defined in claims 1-23 and 37, 40-47 by reference to an antibody with SEQ ID NO 2 and the corresponding "target structure" having the ability to bind specifically to the antibody or fragments thereof with essentially the same specificity, is not disclosed by any of these documents.
The cited prior art does not give any indication that would lead a person skilled in the art to the claimed antibody and target structure. Therefore, the claimed invention is not obvious to a person skilled in the art.
Accordingly, the antibody its derivatives and corresponding target structure, *to the extent they are directly or indirectly defined in claims 1-23 and 34, 37, 40-47 by reference to SEQ ID NO:2* are novel and are considered to involve an inventive step. The invention is industrially applicable.

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
3 May 2001 (03.05.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/30854 A2

(51) International Patent Classification[7]: C07K 16/30, G01N 33/574, A61K 39/00

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE00/02082

(22) International Filing Date: 26 October 2000 (26.10.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
9903895-2 28 October 1999 (28.10.1999) SE

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: **ACTIVE BIOTECH AB** [SE/SE]; Box 724, S-220 07 Lund (SE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **BRODIN, Thomas, N.** [SE/SE]; Lidängsgatan 10, S-252 71 Råå (SE). **KARLSTRÖM, Pia, J.** [SE/SE]; Fjelievägen 10A, S-227 36 Lund (SE). **OHLSSON, Lennart, G.** [SE/SE]; Rudeboksvägen 898, S-226 55 Lund (SE). **TORDSSON, M., Jesper** [SE/SE]; Flöjtvägen 20B, S-224 68 Lund (SE). **KEARNEY, Phillip, P.** [AU/SE]; Kulgränden 15C, S-226 49 Lund (SE). **NILSON, Bo, H., K.** [SE/SE]; Sölvegatan 11, S-223 62 Lund (SE).

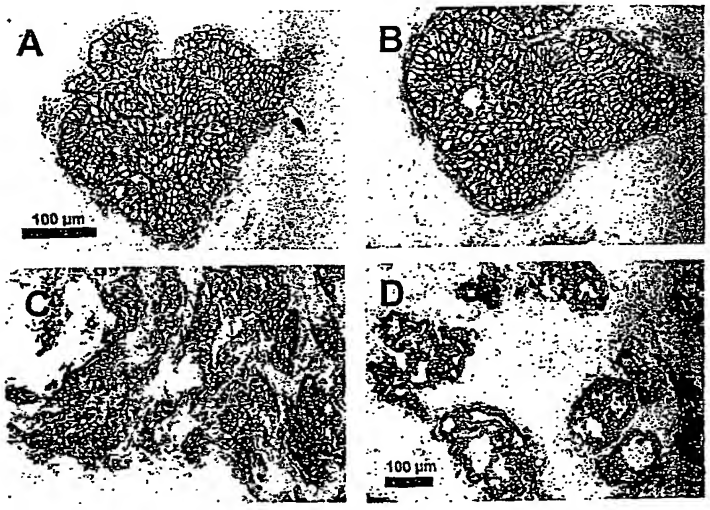
(74) Agent: **AWAPATENT AB**; Box 5117, S-200 71 Malmö (SE).

(81) Designated States *(national)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT (utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (utility model), DE, DE (utility model), DK, DK (utility model), DM, DZ, EE, EE (utility model), ES, FI, FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR (utility model), KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(regional)*: ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: NOVEL COMPOUNDS



(57) Abstract: An antibody, or a derivate or a fragment thereof, having a binding structure for a target structure is described. The antibody is displayed in, and on the cell surface of, human gastrointestinal epithelial tumour cells and in a subpopulation of normal human gastrointestinal epithelial cells. Said binding structure comprises the complementarity determining region (CDR) sequences in the light chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 23-33 (CDR1), 49-55 (CDR2), 88-98 (CDR3) of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, and the CDR sequences in the heavy chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 158-162 (CDR1), 177-193 (CDR2), 226-238 (CDR3) of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, or other binding structures with similar unique binding properties. There is also described a target structure displayed in, or on the surface of tumour cells, vaccine compositions, pharmaceutical compositions as well as methods related to human malignant diseases.

WO 01/30854 A2

Published:

— *Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.*

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

NOVEL COMPOUNDS

The present invention is related to an antibody, or a derivate, or a fragment thereof, having a binding structure for a target structure displayed in, and on the cell surface of, human gastrointestinal epithelial tumour cells and in a subpopulation of normal human gastrointestinal epithelial cells; and to a target structure displayed in, or on the surface of tumour cells; vaccine compositions; pharmaceutical compositions; as well as methods related to human malignant diseases.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Surgery is the primary treatment of colorectal cancer leading to five-year survival rates of 90 to 40 percent depending on the state of tumour progression from Dukes Stage A to C. Conventional adjuvant therapy that includes radiation therapy and chemotherapy has been able to reduce the death rates further by approximately 30 percent (1). Despite these achievements cancer of the colon and rectum is one of the major causes of death in human cancer. Immunological therapy has been extensively attempted. However, colon cancer has generally been resistant to immunotherapy and is considered to be of low immunogenicity. Patients with colon cancer neither respond to IL-2 treatment or adoptive transfer of *in vitro* cultured tumour infiltrating lymphocytes otherwise active in patients with immunogenic malignancies such as melanoma. Most encouraging however, Riethmüller et al. reported a 32 percent decreased seven-year death rate for Dukes Stage C colorectal cancer treated after primary tumour resection with a naked murine mAb directed to a tumour and normal epithelial associated antigen (Ep-CAM) (2), indicating that other immunotherapeutic modalities could be effective.

A significant improvement of adjuvant immunotherapy and of the treatment of more advanced stages of cancer

should require a more potent effector mechanism than provided by a naked mAb. In principle, an increased potency should require an increased tumour selectivity of the targeting antibody.

The limited number of colon cancer associated antigens defined today have been discovered using hybridoma produced murine mAbs resulting from xenogenic immunisations with human tumours (3).

The use of large phage display libraries for the identification of novel tumour-associated antigens can be expected to significantly speed up the process of finding target molecules useful for tumour immunotherapy and diagnosis. Such identification of target molecules could be accomplished by the selection and screening of antibody phage libraries on cultured tumour cells and tissue sections to generate specific reagents defining *in vitro* and *in vivo* expressed antigens (4). The phage display technology has been established as an efficient tool to generate monoclonal antibody reagents to various purified antigens, and the construction and successful selection outcome from immune, naive and synthetic antibody phage libraries have been described in several studies (5).

Non-immune libraries are favourable with respect to their general applicability, making unique libraries for every single target unnecessary. On the other hand, sufficiently large and high quality non-immune libraries are difficult to construct and a target discovery process using these libraries should require efficient subtractive selection methods when based on complex antigens.

A phage library of a more moderate size has now been constructed from a near human primate immunised with complex human antigens. This represents an approach that takes advantage of an in vivo pre-selected repertoire. Such libraries should be enriched for specificities to tumour specific epitopes in a reduced background reactivity to xenogeneic antigens (6). Furthermore, as

compared to the mouse, primate antibodies demonstrating close sequence homology with human antibodies should not be immunogenic in man (7).

Novel primate antibodies from a phage library that define selectively expressed colon cancer associated antigens have now been identified. The therapeutic potential, demonstrated by T cell mediated killing of cultured colon cancer cells coated with two of these antibodies fused to engineered superantigens, is comparable with superantigens fused to murine Fab fragment specific for colon cancer associated antigens such as EP-CAM, for which there has previously been established the therapeutic capacity in experimental systems (8).

There is also provided a method for efficient positive and subtractive cell selection of phage antibodies that should facilitate future identification of novel phenotype specific antigens including tumour associated antigens using antibodies from large phage libraries.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is related in a first aspect to an antibody, or a derivative or a fragment thereof, having a binding structure for a target structure displayed in, and on the cell surface of, human gastrointestinal epithelial tumour cells and in a subpopulation of normal human gastrointestinal epithelial cells, said binding structure comprising the complementarity determining region (CDR) sequences in the light chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 23-33 (CDR1), 49-55 (CDR2), 88-98 (CDR3) of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, and the CDR sequences in the heavy chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 158-162 (CDR1), 177-193 (CDR2), 226-238 (CDR3) of the amino acid sequence shown in NO: 2, or other binding structures with similar unique binding properties.

In one embodiment the antibody is phage selected. In another embodiment the sequences are of Macaca fascicularis origin. A further embodiment of the invention is a derivative of said antibody, which derivative is of human origin. The sequences preferably have an identity of at least 84% to corresponding sequences of human origin. Preferably, the antibody has low immunogenicity or non-immunogenicity in humans.

In a further embodiment, the antibody has been derivatised by genetically linking to other polypeptides, and/or by chemical conjugation to organic or non-organic chemical molecules, and/or by di-, oligo- or multimerisation.

In still a further embodiment, said antibody is genetically linked or chemically conjugated to cytotoxic polypeptides or to cytotoxic organic or non-organic chemical molecules.

In a further embodiment, said antibody is genetically linked or chemically conjugated to biologically active molecules.

In still a further embodiment, said antibody is genetically linked or chemically conjugated to immune activating molecules.

In another embodiment, said antibody has been changed to increase or decrease the avidity and/or affinity thereof.

In still another embodiment, said antibody has been changed to increase the production yield thereof.

In a further embodiement, said antibody has been changed to influence the pharmacokinetic properties thereof.

In still a further embodiment, said antibody has been changed to give new pharmacokinetic properties thereto.

In a further embodiment, said antibody is labeled and the binding thereof is inhibited by an unlabeled form of said antibody and not by other binding structures, and

not inhibiting the binding of other binding structures having other specificities.

A further embodiment is an antibody, the binding structure of which recognizes a non-reduced form of α6β4 integrin.

In another aspect the invention relates to a target structure displayed in, or on the surface of, tumour cells, said target structure

a) having the ability of being specifically blocked by and to specifically block the binding structure of an antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-14, and other binding structures with similar binding specificities,

b) being displayed in, and on the surface of, human gastrointestinal epithelial cells,

c) having substantial homology with α6 and/or β4 integrin chains or variants thereof, representing a shared or unique epitope,

d) being highly expressed on the surface of tumour cells, and

e) being a target for cytotoxic effector mechanisms.

By substantial homology in this context is meant homology in those parts of the target structure which are relevant for the binding of the antibody.

In one embodiment of said target structure, the binding structure is labeled and the binding thereof is inhibited by an unlabeled form of said binding structure and not by other binding structures, and not inhibiting the binding of other binding structures having other binding specificies.

In a further embodiment of said target structure said binding structure comprises one or more of the complementarity determining region (CDR) sequences comprising essentially the amino acids number 23-33, 49-55, 88-98, 158-162, 177-193, 226-238 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, or other binding structures with similar unique binding properties.

In still a further embodiment of said target structure said binding structure is an antibody, which antibody in a further embodiment comprises the variable region of a light chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 1-109 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, and the variable region of a heavy chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 128-249 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

Said target structure is in a further embodiment expressed homogenously in human colonic epithelial cells and less in pancreatic duct and bile duct cells.

In still a further embodiment, the expression of said target structure is correlated to gastrointestinal epithelial differentiation.

In another embodiment, said target structure comprises the amino acid sequence of α6β4 integrin, of which the α6 part is shown in SEQ ID NO: 3 and the β4 part is shown in SEQ ID NO: 4. Another embodiment of the target structure comprises homo- or heteromonomers or homo- or heteromultimers of said α6β4 integrin and/or of said one or more fragments and/or variants and/or subunits thereof. Preferably, said target structure has an apparent molecular weight in its non-reduced form of from 90 to 140 kDa, most preferred fro 80 to 160 kDa.

In still further embodiments the target structure compirses a peptide or polypeptide(s) comprising essentially any one of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 5-51, or comprises a molecule complexed to said polypeptide(s).

In the case of a target structure comprising amino acid sequences from the α6β4 integrin, said target structure may in a further embodiment be recognised, exclusively or not, in its non-reduced form by the binding structure comprised by the antibody as defined above.

The invention relates in a further aspect to a substance which binds to the target structure as defined

above, which substance is an organic chemnical molecule or a peptide. In one embodiment, said substance is an anti-idiotype of said target structure. Said anti-idiotype may be specifically blocked by and specifically block a binding structure having similar binding specificity for said target structure.

In a still further aspect, the invention relates to a substance that blocks the function of the target structure as defined above, which substance is an organic molecule or a peptide.

In another aspect, the invention relates to a binding structure which recognises a target structure as defined above and which is of an organic chemical nature.

In a further aspect, the invention relates to a pharmaceutical compositin comprising as an active principle an antibody as defined above, or a target structure as defined above, or a substance as defined above.

In still a further aspect, the invention is related to a vaccine composition comprising as an active principle abn antibody as defined above, or a target structure as defined above, or a substance as defined above.

In a further aspect, the invention is related to a method of therapy for treating conditions based on an anti-angiotenic mechanism, whereby an antibody as defined above, or a target structure as defined above, or a substance as defined above, is administered to a human subject.

In another aspect, the invention is related to a method of treating human metastatic diseases, wherein an antibody as defined above is administered to a human subject.

In a further aspect the invention is related to a method of in vitro histopathological diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby a sample is

contacted with an antibody as defined above and an indicator.

Embodiments of said method comprise tumour typing, tumour screening, tumour diagnosis and prognosis, and monitoring premalignant conditions.

In still a further aspect, the invention is related to a method for in vitro diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby concentrations in bodily fluids of an antigen comprising a target structure, as defined above, or an anti-idiotype of said target structure, as defined above, is assayed.

A further aspect of the invention is related to a method for in vitro diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby concentrations in bodily fluids of an antibody as defined above is assayed.

A still further aspect of the invention is related to a method for in vitro diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby concentrations in bodily fluids of a complex of a) an antigen comprising a target structure, as defined above, or an anti-idiotype of said target structure, as defined above, and b) an antibody, as defined above, is assayed.

In a still further aspect, the invention is related to a method for in vivo diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby the localisation of an antibody, as defined above, to tumour deposits in a human subject is determined. Said antibody is preferably administered to the subject before the determination. In one embodiment said antibody is accumulated in tumour deposits. In a further embodiment, said method is quantitative.

Another aspect of the invention is related to a method for therapy of human malignant disease, whereby an antibody, as defined above, is administered to a human subject. In one embodiment of this method said antibody has been changed by being genetically linked to molecules giving the combined molecule changed pharmacokinetic

properties. In another embodiment said antibody has been changed by being derivatised.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The identification of novel tumour associated antigens (TAAs) is pivotal for the progression in the fields of tumour immunotherapy and diagnosis. In relation to the present invention, there was first developed, based on flow cytometric evaluation and use of a mini-library composed of specific antibody clones linked to different antibiotic resistance markers, methods for positive and subtractive selection of phage antibodies employing intact cells as the antigen source. An scFv phage library (2.7×10^7) was constructed from a primate (*Macaca fascicularis*) immunised with pooled human colon carcinomas. This library was selected for three rounds by binding to Colo205 colon adenocarcinoma cells, and proteolytic elution followed by phage amplification.

Several antibodies reactive with colon carcinomas and with restricted reactivity with a few epithelial normal tissues were identified by immunohistochemistry. One clone, A3 scFv, recognised an epitope that was homogeneously expressed in 11/11 of colon and 4/4 pancreatic carcinomas studied and normal tissue expression restricted to subtypes of epithelia in the gastrointestinal tract. The A3 scFv had an apparent overall affinity about 100-fold higher than an A3 Fab, indicating binding of scFv homodimers. The cell surface density of the A3 epitope, calculated on the basis of Fab binding, was exceptionally high, approaching 3 million per cell.

Efficient T cell mediated killing of colon cancer cells coated with A3 scFv fused to the low MHC class II binding superantigen mutant SEA(D227A) is also demonstrated. The identified A3 molecule thus represents a TAA with properties that suggests its use for immuno-therapy of colon and pancreatic cancer.

DISCUSSION

In relation to the present invention, efficient protocols for phage selection to be used for the identification of cell phenotype specific antibody fragments from large phage libraries was developed. The target specificities for the applications as exemplified were for colon tumour associated antigens.

First the frequency of pIII-scFv fusion protein surface display in the phage population using the herein presented phagemid construct for phage propagation was analysed. A higher level of C215 scFv display was achieved as compared to previous reports. This should favour subtractive selection efficiency, but also increases the probability of avidity selection of low affinity antibodies from libraries.

Specificity of C215 scFv phage binding to colon adenocarcinoma Colo205 cells was clearly demonstrated. Bound phage could be efficiently eluted by use of the protease Genenase that specifically cleaves a target sequence between the phage protein III and the scFv antibody leaving the cells intact after elution. This non-chemical elution method should equally efficiently elute phage antibodies irrespectively of their binding affinity and only phage bound by scFv interactions, adding to the specificity of the process.

The enrichment achieved after three selection rounds on Colo205 cells (500 000x) using this selection protocol was similar to that reported by other investigators for selections on complex antigens.

After verifying the performance of the various methodological steps the combined technology was applied to library selections using Colo205 cells.

The library was constructed from a near human species immunised with human tumours. The antibody pool generated this way would potentially include affinity matured antibodies to tumour specific antigens in a limited background of xeno reactivities to widespread

normal human tissue antigens (6). The antibodies identified recognised tumour and tissue differentiation antigens with restricted normal tissue distribution. All of the selected antibodies identified as colon cancer tissue reactive in the primary screening also reacted with viable Colo205 cells in flow cytometry. This restriction to cell surface specificities should reflect the selection process and not the composition of the library, since a suspension of a mixture of tumour tissue components was used for the immunisation.

In a similar previous study extra- and intracellular specificities were identified in an anti-melanoma library produced the same way and selected using tissue sections as the antigen source (4). Tissue sections of resected human colorectal tumours and normal colon (mounted in the same well) were used for the primary screening using immunohistochemistry to assure the clinical relevance of the selected specificities, to increase the efficiency and to obtain more qualitative information as compared to flow cytometric screening.

The selected antibodies could be classified into four antibody specificity groups, distinguished by their reactivity patterns to epithelia in different organs (see Example 1, Table 1). Among these specificity groups, A3 scFv identified the most tumour selective antigen. This A3 TAA was highly, homogeneously and frequently expressed in samples of primary and metastatic colon cancer and of pancreatic cancer. Furthermore, its cell surface expression level as determined with the A3 Fab fusion protein (3 millions epitopes/cell) was exceptionally high and permissive for cell surface mediated cytotoxic effects.

Few, if any, of the frequently expressed human tumour antigens defined are tumour specific, but are commonly related to tissue differentiation such as A3 and the Ep-CAM. However, upregulated expression of these antigens in tumours should provide a basis for a

therapeutically active dose window. The availability from the circulation of normal tissue compartments expressing the antigen may also be more restricted due to limited capillary permeability and their site of expression in the body (e.g. the exposure of the apical side of gut epithelial cells to circulating antibodies should be very limited).

The clinical experience with the pan-epithelial Ep-CAM reactive 17-1A mAb supports the feasibility to identify an effective non-toxic antibody dose. The restricted expression in epithelia of all of the selected scFv clones in this work, indicate that these clones in principal could be evaluated as candidates for immuno-therapeutic applications analogously to the 17-1A, e.g. as full-length mAbs. However, a particular advantage for the A3 TAA as compared to the Ep-CAM is the lack of expression in most normal epithelia such as of the lung and kidney, although the expression in the colon is similar.

The tissue distribution to subtypes of normal epithelia is supported by the selective expression in subtypes of carcinomas originating from the gastro-intestinal tract (see Example 2, Table 2).

Several of the previously well-known colon cancer associated antigens (CEA, CA50, CA19-9, CA242, Tag-72)(3) are expressed equally or more restrictedly in normal tissues as compared to the A3 epitope. However, in contrast to the A3 and the C215 Ep-CAM they are more heterogeneously expressed in tumours.

Use of antibodies to the Ep-CAM has demonstrated good clinical results including a survival advantage for colorectal cancer patients in an adjuvant setting (2). With the objective to induce tumour responses even in more advanced stage patients, the introduction of potent effector molecules in conjunction with this antibody will challenge the "normal tissue resistance" seen in the treatment with the naked 17-1A mAb. Preclinically, this

could be studied in model systems using toxin-conjugated antibodies specific to the murine version of this antigen or animals transgenic for human colon cancer associated antigens.

Previously, antibody immunotoxins have been successfully used to cure mice in models with metastatically growing tumours expressing xeno (human) tumour antigens not expressed in mouse tissues (10). However, the TAAs used are truly tumour specific and the models do not reflect the potential for normal tissue targeted toxicity.

In previous studies we have reported the potential of superantigens as immunostimulatory toxins for tumour immunotherapy (8). Antibody mediated targeting of superantigens attracted large numbers of cytotoxic and cytokine-producing T cells to the tumour site. The superantigen SEA(D227A), mutated for low MHC class II binding affinity, was genetically linked to tumour targeting antibodies. This "tumour-selective" agent was applied to recruit T cells independent of MHC expression in the tumour, thus short-cutting the problems of MHC down regulation and polymorphism that represent significant obstacles for other active immunotherapeutic approaches.

The mini-library of the established "tumour-selective", 1F scFv phage, the "broadly-reactive" C215 phage and the non-specific D1.3 phage antibody clones was an essential tool for the development of protocols for efficient subtractive cell selection. A requirement for this selection principle is that the negative selection is followed by positive selection before phage rescue and amplification, due to the high frequency of non-displaying phage particles. Alternatively, non-displaying phage can be made non-infective by selective proteolysis (G. Winter, pers. comm.). Such a technique may allow the generation of "inert libraries", i.e. libraries that have been extensively negatively preselected (e.g. towards a

cell in a resting state or a transfectable parental cell).

In conclusion, the "non-wanted" model phage specificity could selectively be subtracted from the phage population by a factor of approx. 100 for each selection round. Future subtractive selections using the developed protocol in combination with the use of large non-immune phage libraries for identification of differentially expressed cell surface antigens will demonstrate whether such an approach prove to be superior to the strategy we used in this study, i.e. positive selection using an in vivo pre-selected immune repertoire, including restrictions and biases such as immunodominance (4). The low affinity and high epitope density demonstrated for the A3 Fab binding to tumour cells as compared to the A3 scFv fusion protein suggests formation of scFv multimers that interact with epitopes that cluster on cell surfaces. Higher affinity monovalent variants of A3 Fab or alternatively, stable divalent constructs such as full-length A3 Fv grafted mAbs compatible with the putative low immunogenicity of A3 should be developed. Such constructs would be suitable for targeting of appropriate effector molecules to this highly expressed gastro-intestinal tumour associated antigen.

The invention is further illustrated in the following nonlimiting experimental part of the description.

EXMPERIMENTAL PART

Materials and Methods

Animals

Cynomolgus Macaque (*Macaca fascicularis*) monkeys were kept and immunised at the Swedish Institute for Infectious Decease Control (SIIDC), Stockholm. Water and food were always available *ad libitum*. Four monkeys were immunised subcutaneously with 2 ml of a crude suspension of colon cancer tissues in 10 % normal cynomolgus serum in PBS. Booster doses were given day 21, 35, and 49.

Antibody responses were demonstrated in two monkeys where the antigen had been admixed with alum adjuvant. All animals were kept according to Swedish legislation and the experiments were approved by the local ethical committees.

Tissues and cells

Human tumours and normal tissue samples were obtained from Lund University Hospital and Malmö General Hospital, Sweden. The human colorectal cell line Colo205, the human B cell lymphoma cell line Raji and the murine B16 melanoma cell line were from the American Tissue Culture Collection (ATCC, Rockville, MD). The mouse melanoma B16-C215$^+$ cells transfected with the expression vector pKGE839 containing the Ep-CAM-1 gene (C215) has been described previously (9).

The human cells were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium (Gibco, Middlesex, UK) supplemented with 10% heat inactivated foetal bovine serum (Gibco) and 0.1 mg/ml gentamycin sulphate (Biological Industries, Kibbutz Beit Haemek, Israel). The mouse cells were cultured in medium additionally supplemented with 1 mM glutamine (Hyclone, Cramlington, UK), 5×10^{-5} M β-mercaptoethanol (ICN, Costa Mesa, CA), 0.2 % $NaHCO_3$ (Seromed Biochrome, Berlin, Germany), 1×10^{-2} M HEPES (HyClone, UT) and 1×10^{-3} M sodium pyrovate (HyClone). The cells were repeatedly tested for Mycoplasma contamination with Gene-Probe Mycoplasma T. C. test (San Diego, CA).

Phagemid vector and phage library construction

Total spleen RNA was extracted from one of the responding monkeys using an RNA isolation kit from Promega (Mannheim, Germany) and cDNA was amplified using an RNA PCR kit from PE Biosystems (Stockholm, Sweden). The primers for cDNA synthesis of lambda light chain and heavy chain genes and for the assembly of these genes to scFv genes have been reported previously (4). The scFv cDNA was ligated into a phagemid vector (4) in fusion with the residues 249-406 of the M13 gene III. The scFv-

gIII gene was expressed from a *pho*A promoter and the resulting protein was directed by the *E. coli* heat stable toxin II signal peptide.

Repeated electroporations of 7 μg library vector with scFv gene inserts resulted in a total of 2.7×10^7 primary transformed *E. coli* TG-1 growing as colonies on minimal agar plates. The colonies were scraped from the plates and grown in 2xYT at 150 rpm and 37°C for 1h. The culture was superinfected with M13K07 helper phage (Promega) in 50 times excess. Ampicillin to a concentration of 100 mg/l was added and the culture grown for a further hour. After addition of kanamycin to a concentration of 70 mg/l, the culture was grown for 15 h at 30°C and 250 rpm. The phage particles were harvested from the culture supernatant using two repeated PEG/NaCl precipitations. The precipitated phage was resolved in PBS 1% BSA.

Western blot analysis

A two-fold dilution series of scFv-C215 phage particles (from an undiluted stock of PEG-precipitated/concentrated phage) was applied to separation on a reducing 12% polyacrylamide gel with 1% SDS and 2% β-mercaptoethanol. The proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA) by electrophoresis. The membrane was blocked with 5% low-fat milk (Semper AB, Stockholm, Sweden) and then incubated with a rabbit antiserum against a protein III derived peptide sequence, AEGDDPAKAAFNSLQASATEC, conjugated to keyhole limpet hemocyanin. Secondary horse radish peroxidase (HRP) conjugated goat-anti-rabbit antibodies (Bio-Rad) were incubated for 30 min. Between all steps the membrane was washed 3 times during 5 min in PBS/ 0.5% Tween 20. The membrane was incubated in substrate (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Little Chalfon Buckinghamshire, UK) for one min. A light sensitive film (ECL hyperfilm, Amersham) was exposed to the membrane and developed for 0.5-5 min.

Similarly, to analyse the integrity of purified Fab (A3, including cynomolgus CH1 and Clambda domains), scFv- and Fab (including murine CH1 and Ckappa)-SEA(D227A) fusion proteins (produced as described previously (9)), 12% SDS-PAGEs were performed. The membranes with transferred proteins were incubated with purified polyclonal rabbit anti-SEA antibodies followed by the reagent steps described above.

Model and library phage selection on cells

Phage suspensions of the lambda light chain library (or of model phage), 10^{12} in 100 µl PBS/1% BSA, were incubated with 3 million Colo205 cells for 1h on ice. The cells were washed 3 times including a 10-min incubation using 2 ml PBS/1% BSA for each wash. The phage were eluted by adding 50 µl of 33 µg/ml Genenase to the cell pellet and incubated for 15 min. Genenase, which is a subtilisin BPN´ mutant, S24C/H64A/E156S/G169A/Y217L, was kindly provided by Dr. Poul Carter (San Francisco, CA). After centrifugation the supernatant was transferred to a new tube and 250 µl 1% BSA in PBS was added. To rescue and amplify the selected library (and the model phage particles in the multi-pass experiment), the eluted phage particles were allowed to infect 1 ml, *E. coli* DH5αF´ ($OD_{600\ nm}$ = 1.0). The infected bacterial culture was diluted 100 times with 2×YT supplemented with the proper antibiotic and cultured until an OD >1.0 (up to two days).

Finally, to produce soluble scFv the amber suppressor strain HB2151 of *E. coli* was infected with the selected library from the second and third round. After growth on agar plates containing ampicillin, single colonies were cultured in 96 Micro well plates in 2×YT medium supplemented with ampicillin at 30°C for 17 h. After centrifugation, removal of the supernatant to which an equal volume of PBS/1%BSA was added, individual scFvs were analysed for immunoreactivity to sections of human tumours and normal tissues. Briefly, the C-terminal tag,

ATPAKSE, was detected using a rabbit antiserum followed by biotinylated goat anti-rabbit antibodies (DAKO A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark) and StreptABComplex HRP (DAKO A/S) (see "Immunohistochemistry").

Immunohistochemistry

Frozen cryosections (8 μm) were air-dried on slides, fixed in acetone at -20°C for 10 min and rehydrated in 20% foetal bovine serum in PBS (FBS). Endogenous biotin was blocked with avidin (diluted 1/6) for 15 min and then with biotin (diluted 1/6) for 15 min (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA). Affinity purified and biotinylated rabbit anti-SEA antibodies, 5 μg/ml, were incubated for 30 min followed by StreptABComplex HRP (DAKO A/S, Copenhagen, Denmark), 1/110 diluted in 50 mM Tris pH 7.6 for 30 min. Between all steps the sections were washed 3 times in TBS. The staining reaction was developed for 8 min in 0.5 mg/ml 3,3´-diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride (Sigma) dissolved in Tris pH 7.6 with 0.01 percent H_2O_2. After 10 min counterstaining in 0.5% methyl green, the slides were rinsed for 10 min in tap water and gradually dehydrated in 70-99% ethanol and xylene before mounting in DPX medium (Sigma).

Flow cytometry

The Colo205 colon cancer cells were dissociated with 0.02% w/v EDTA and washed with PBS. To follow the development of an antibody response in the monkeys the cells were incubated consecutively with diluted serum, for 1h at 4°C, biotinylated rabbit anti-human IgG antibodies (Southern Biotechnology Ass. Inc., Al, USA) for 30 min, and finally with avidin-PE (Becton Dickinson, Mountain View, CA) for 30 min.

The binding of model phage to the cells was analysed using rabbit-anti-M13 antibodies (produced by immunisation of rabbits with M13 particles) and FITC conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibodies (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech). The binding of antibodies fused to SEA(D227A) was detected using biotinylated rabbit anti-

SEA antibodies and avidin-PE. All reagents were diluted in PBS/1% BSA. The cells were washed twice with PBS/1% BSA after incubations with reagents and three times including 10 min incubations after binding of phage particles.

Flow cytometric analysis was performed using a FACSort flow cytometer (Becton Dickinson).

Affinity determination on cultured cells

A3 scFv-SEA(D227A), A3 Fab-SEA(D227A) and 1F scFv SEA(D227A) fusion proteins, 80 μg of each protein, were labelled with iodine as described by Bolton and Hunter to a specific activity of 10-15 μCi/μg. Colo205 cells and Raji cells, 30 000/sample were incubated with the iodinated fusion protein at 100 μl/tube in a two-fold dilution series in 1% BSA for 1h and then washed three times in PBS before measuring bound activity. The concentration of added and bound fusion protein was used for Scatchard analysis. The background binding to the Raji cells was subtracted to calculate the specific binding to the Colo205 cells.

Cytotoxicity assay

The T cell dependent cytotoxicity of the superantigen fusion protein (superantigen antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity, SADCC) was measured in a standard 4 h chromium-release assay employing ^{51}Cr-labelled Colo205 cells as target cells and human T cells as effector cells (9). The percent specific lysis was calculated as:

$$100 \times \frac{\text{cpm experimental release - cpm background release}}{\text{cpm total release - cpm background release}}$$

EXAMPLE 1

Generation of tumour binding monoclonal cynomolgus antibodies

Cynomolgus monkeys, *Macaca fascicularis* (four individuals) were repeatedly immunised with a suspension

of human colon carcinomas four times every other week. The gradual development of an antibody response in the monkeys was followed by flow cytometric staining of cultured colorectal cells, Colo205, using dilution series of the preimmune and immune sera. An IgG antibody response was elicited only when alum precipitated tumour tissue suspensions were used (two individuals).

The monkey with the highest binding level of immune to preimmune serum antibodies was used for the construction of a large combinatorial scFv phage library of approximately 2.7×10^{7} (estimated from the number of primary transformants). The primate phage library was selected using Colo205 cells. The total phage yield (eluted/added number of phage counted as colony forming units, CFU) from three consecutive selection rounds increased gradually from 1.9×10^{-7}, 1.4×10^{-5}, to 1.2×10^{-3}. Five percent (12/246) of the monoclonal soluble scFv:s produced from the phage library after the third round of selection were demonstrated to bind to sections of a human colorectal cancer tissue and to intact Colo205 cells by flow cytometry. All of the selected antibodies demonstrated individually unique nucleic acid sequences according to Hinf I restriction patterns analysed by 1% agarose gel electrophoresis.

The antibody genes were amplified by polymerase chain reaction using 5 µl of bacterial cultures and primers complementary to regions 5´and 3´ to the scFv gene in the phagemid vector (regions in the *pho*A promoter and in the M13 gene III).

The selected scFv demonstrate individually unique reactivity with epithelia in normal tissues

The colorectal cancer reactive scFv's were classified into specificity groups based on their immunohistochemical reactivity pattern with normal tissues (Table 1). The antibodies studied in detail were A3 scFv (and A3 scFv-SEA(D227A)), A10 scFv, 3D scFv and 1D scFv. The representative antibodies could be

distinguished from each other by their fine specificity to epithelia in different organs and by their binding to leukocytes. The 1D scFv strongly reacted with gut epithelia and was the only antibody that reacted with cells of polymorph nuclear granulocyte morphology. The 1D scFv also differed from the other antibodies by staining the luminal surface of kidney tubuli and collecting ducts whereas the A10 scFv reacted homogeneously (non-polarly) with these epithelial cells and 3D scFv and A3 scFv were negative. 1D, A10 and 3D, but not A3 scFv also reacted with macrophage-like cells in the lung.

A fifth group of antibodies, not extensively evaluated and thus not included in Table 1, reacted with colon epithelia, leukocytes and Kuppfer cells in the liver. The A3 scFv stands out as demonstrating the most restricted reactivity with the panel of normal tissues used. The most prominent normal tissue reactivity of the A3 was staining of normal colon epithelium. Weak staining were also detected in small ducts of the pancreas and bile ducts of the liver and of substructures in small bowel epithelia. The surface epithelium of one of the two stomach samples was strongly stained by the A3 antibody.

The reactivity pattern of the A3 scFv was confirmed using the fusion protein A3 scFv-SEA(D227A). This format permitted the use of polyclonal rabbit anti-SEA antibodies for immunohistochemical detection, which is a more sensitive detection system demonstrating lower background and tissue crossreactivity as compared to the use of secondary antibodies to the peptide tag, ATPAKSE, at the C-terminus of the scFvs.

Table 1 Immunohistochemical reactivity to normal human tissues of soluble scFv fragments from the selected colorectal cancer phage library

Tissue / sub-structure	n*	scFv clone designation A3 **	A10	3D	1D
Esophagus / epithelial tissue	1	0	ND	ND	ND
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	ND	ND	ND
Colon / epithelium	5	++	+	+	++
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	0	0	granulocytes ++
Small bowel / villi epithelium	2	(+)	heterogenously +	+	heterogenously (+)
/ basal glandulae		+	+	+	++
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	0	0	0
Ventricle / surface epithelium	2	0, ++	0	0, +	++
/ glandular epithelium		0	+, ++	0	++
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	0	0	0
Pancreas / acini	1	0	(+)	+	++
/ small ducts		(+)	(+)	+	++
/ large ducts		0	(+)	+	++
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	0	0	0
/ endocrine		0	0	0	0
Liver / hepatocytes	2	0	ND	ND	ND
/ Kuppfer cells		0	ND	ND	ND
/ bile ducts		(+)	ND	ND	ND
Kidney / proximal tubuli	1	0	+	0	luminal surface ++
/ distal tubuli		0	+	0	luminal surface ++
/ collecting ducts		0	+	0	luminal surface ++
/ glomeruli		0	0	0	0
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	0	0	0
Bladder / epithelial tissue	1	0	ND	ND	ND
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	ND	ND	ND
Prostate / epithelial tissue	1	0	++	+	and secreted material ++
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	0	0	0
Lung / bronchial epithelium	1	0	(+)	(+)	0
/ alveolar epithelium		0	(+)	(+)	0
/ non-epithelial tissue		0	macrophages +	macrophages +	granulocytes ++, macrophages +
CNS / gray matter	1	0	ND	ND	ND
/ white matter		0	ND	ND	ND
Skeletal muscle	1	0	ND	ND	ND

Notes to Table 1

0 = negative, (+) = weak, + = moderate, ++ = strong, ND = not determined

* Number of tissue samples examined

** The reactivity of A3 scFv has been confirmed with the A3 scFv SEA(D227A) fusion protein

EXAMPLE 2

The A3 tumour-associated antigen is homogeneously and frequently expressed in colorectal and pancreatic tumours

The A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) fusion protein was used for immunohistochemical staining of various tumours of epithelial origin (Table 2 and Figure 1). The fusion protein homogeneously and strongly stained 11/11 samples of primary colon cancer tissues and 4/4 metastatic colon cancer samples resected from the ovary, a lymph node and the liver. Pancreatic cancer tumours, 4/4 samples, were equally strongly positive. In contrast, tissue samples of gastric, prostate, breast and non-small cell lung carcinomas were negative.

Table 2 Tumor tissue reactivity of A3 scFv SEA(D227A)

Tumor tissue	n	Reactivity
Colon cancer, primary tumors	11	All tumor cells are strongly and homogenously stained
Colon cancer metastasis in lymph node, liver and ovary	4	As above
Pancreas cancer	4	As above
Ventricle cancer	2	Negative
Prostate cancer	2	Negative
Breast cancer	2	Negative
Lung carcinoma (non-small cell)	2	Negative
Malignant melanoma	2	Negative

EXAMPLE 3

The A3 TAA is highly expressed on the surface of colon cancer cells

The results from several Scatchard plots for affinity determination, based on the binding of the fusion proteins A3 scFv-SEA(D227A), A3 Fab and 1F scFv-SEA(D227A) (1F was classified to the A3 specificity group) to Colo205 cells, are summarised in Table 3. Specific binding was calculated by subtraction of non-specific binding to human B cell lymphoma Raji cells, a cell line not expressing the A3 and 1F TAAs, from the binding to Colo205 cells. Linear regression was used to calculate the slope and the intercept of the extrapolated line in the Scatchard plot. The A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) fusion protein saturated approximately 10-fold less binding sites per cell as compared to the A3 Fab (approx. 3 million sites per cell) fusion protein, indicating that divalent (multivalent) binding was involved for the scFv. This is supported by the more than 100-fold higher overall affinity (3.6-5.5 nM) for the A3 scFv fusion protein as compared to the A3 Fab (580-780 nM).

A single experiment performed using the 1F scFv-SEA(D227A) fusion protein, demonstrated similar binding affinity and saturation of binding sites as the A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) fusion protein.

Table 3 Scatchard analysis of iodinated fusion proteins binding to Colo205 cells

Fusion protein	n*	Kd (nM)	million sites /cell
A3 Fab-SEA(D227A)	2	580-780	3.0-3.9
A3 scFv-SEA(D227A)	3	3.6-5.5	0.11-0.39
1F scFv-SEA(D227A)	1	4.2	0.18

* Number of experiments performed

EXAMPLE 4

A3 and 1F scFv-SEA(D227A) mediate T cell lysis of Colo205 cells

The capacity of the two fusion proteins A3 and 1F scFv-SEA(D227A) to mediate superantigen antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (SADCC) towards Colo205 cells was investigated and compared with the positive control C215 Fab-SEA(D227A) and negative control D1.3 scFv-SEA(D227A) fusion proteins. The A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) fusion protein titration approached a plateau for maximal lysis which was similar, approx. 50 percent in this 4 h assay, to that demonstrated for the C215 Fab-SEA(D227A) fusion protein, although at a ten-fold higher concentration (Figure 2). The 1F scFv-SEA(D227A) mediated a similar level of cytotoxicity at a slightly higher concentration as compared to the A3 scFv-SEA(D227A).

The negative control D1.3 scFv SEA(D227A) fusion protein did not mediate any cytotoxicity.

EXAMPLE 5

Purification of a tumour associated antigen that is recognised by the colon cancer reactive antibody A3.

A tumour extract was made out of xenografted tumour cell line Colo205. The extract was applied to a pre-column coupled with C215Fab-SEAm9, and a column coupled with A3scFv-SEAm9. The columns were in series, during the application of sample but separated prior to elution under alkaline conditions.

A single peak was detected during elution by UV spectroscopy (Figure 3). This eluted fraction from the latter A3-column was collected, neutralised, concentrated, and then analysed by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing conditions (Figure 4). Two bands visible by silver staining (labelled I and II in Figure 4) of apparent molecular weight of approximately 90-140 kDa were cut out and examined by standard peptid mapping methodologies. These two bands corresponds to bands detected by A3 in Western Blot, see example 8. From band

I 47 separate tryptic peptide masses were obtained (see SEQ ID NO: 3, Table 4, and Fig 5 for the sequnces and corresponing mass weights) which completely matched to different tryptic peptide masses. as determined by MALDI-TOF) of the human α6 integrin or β4 integrin (see SEQ ID NOs: 5-51 and 3-4, respectively, and Fig 3A and B, respectively, where in Fig 3A the underlinings correspond to the peptides appearing in Fig 3B/SEQ ID NOs: 5-51). From band II 22 separate tryptic peptide masses were obtained which completely matched to different tryptic peptide masses of β4 integrin (data not shown). The data show that the α6β4 integrin heterodimer is specifically isolated with the A3-affinity column.

Table 4 *Peptides/polypeptides derived from human α6β4 integrin and masses thereof*

Sequence No.	Sequence	Measured Mass	Calculated Mass
5	LLLVGAPR	838.568	838.551
6	ANRTGGLYSCDITARGPCTR	2226.131	2226.050
7	VVTCAHRYEK	1262.637	1262.631
8	RQHVNTK	882.524	882.490
9	CYVLSQNLR	1152.618	1152.583
10	FGSCQQGVAATFTK	1501.706	1501.710
11	DFHYIVFGAPGTYNWK	1914.881	1914.917
12	DEITFVSGAPR	1191.625	1191.600
13	ANHSGAVVLLK	1108.600	1108.647
14	DGWQDIVIGAPQYFDR	1879.865	1879.897
15	DGEVGGAVYVYMNQQGR	1842.811	1842.844
16	WNNVKPIR	1026.608	1026.584
17	NIGDINQDGYPDIAVGAPYDDLGK	2520.213	2520.189
18	GISPYFGYSIAGNMDLDR	1975.913	1975.922
19	NSYPDVAVGSLSDSVTIFR	2026.992	2027.008
20	SRPVINIQK	1054.644	1054.637
21	LRPIPITASVEIQEPSSR	1993.066	1993.108
22	VNSLPEVLPILNSDEPK	1863.920	1864.006
23	TAHIDVHFLK	1180.665	1180.647
24	FSYLPIQK	995.601	995.556
25	DIALEITVTNSPSNPR	1726.866	1726.897
26	SEDEVGSLIEYEFR	1672.764	1672.770
27	VESKGLEKVTCEPQK	1731.866	1731.895

28	REITEKQIDDNRK	1644.792	1644.866
29	FSLFAER	869.476	869.452
30	YQTLNCSVNVNCVNIR	1954.003	1953.927
31	LNYLDILMR	1150.644	1150.629
32	AFIDVTAAAENIR	1390.739	1390.733
33	LPNAGTQVR	955.523	955.532
34	VSVPQTDMRPEK	1386.727	1386.705
35	EPWPNSDPPFSFK	1547.730	1547.717
36	NVISLTEDVDEFR	1536.744	1536.754
37	TQDYPSVPTLVR	1375.718	1375.722
38	RGEVGIYQVQLR	1417.801	1417.791
39	ALEHVDGTHVCQLPEDQK	2075.965	2075.981
40	GNIHLKPSFSDGLK	1512.749	1512.817
41	MDAGIICDVCTCELQK	1928.901	1928.822
42	YEGQFCEYDNFQCPR	2012.795	2012.790
43	SCVQCQAWGTGEKKGR	1879.865	1879.890
44	DEDDDCTYSYTMEGDGAPGPNSTVL VHK	3103.229	3103.278
45	QEVEENLNEVYR	1521.779	1521.718
46	VAPGYYTLTADQDAR	1640.779	1640.791
47	VPLFIRPEDDDEK	1572.778	1572.790
48	DVVSFEQPEFSVSR	1625.758	1625.781
49	LLELQEVDSLLR	1427.760	1427.810
50	VCAYGAQGEGPYSSLVSCR	2060.883	2060.916
51	VLVDNPKNR	1054.644	1054.600

Materials and Methods.

Solubilisation of Tumour Tissue

Human colon cancer tissue expressing the A3 antigen was provided by hospitals in Sweden and stored frozen at -70°C in the tissue bank at ABR. Frozen colon cancer tissues were sliced with a scalpel and transferred into a tube containing cold isotonic sucrose buffer (0.25M sucrose, 10mM KCl, 1.5M $MgCl_2$, 50mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4 at 25°C) containing 1% (v/v) Nonidet P-40 (NP-40) and protease inhibitors (Completet™Protease Inhibitor Cocktail Tablet, Boehringer Mannheim). Tissue was homogenised with an Ultra-Turrax homogeniser and were left to solubilise at 0°C. The solubilised preparation was centrifuged at 11,000 rpm (Hettich centrifuge Universal 30 RF rotor), to remove cell debris. The supernatant was further centrifuged at 108,000g at 4°C

(Beckman Ultracentrifuge Ti-60 rotor), and finally filtered through a 0.2 µm Minisart plus filter (Sartoriuis AG Gottingen Germany).

Affinity Purification of tissue antigens

A3scFv-SEAm9 was coupled to a NHS-activated HiTrap® column (Pharmacia Biotech Uppsala Sweden), according to the manufacturer's recommendations. The control and pre-column were coupled with C215Fab-SEAm9, and the control, pre-column and column were set up in series. All columns were washed with pre-wash buffer (20mM Tris HCl pH7.5 at 4°C containing 0.2% NP 40). The extract was loaded onto the column at 0.1ml/min, and the flow through was recirculated. The columns were then washed with start buffer. Bound antigen was eluted in a pH gradient of diethylamine starting at pH 7.5 up to 11.0. 2.5 ml of eluant was collected and concentrated down to 75 µl. The purification was performed at 4°C using an AKTA FPLC system (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech Uppsala Sweden). Eluted protein was analysed by SDS PAGE and silver staining. Individual bands were excised, digested with trypsin and the masses of the peptide were determined using a MALDI-TOF instrument by Protana A/S (Odense, Denmark). The peptide masses were then compared in a computer search with all tryptic peptide masses for each protein in the SWISSPROT database, a service provided by Protana A/S (Odense Denmark).

EXAMPLE 6

A3scFv-SEAm9 detects a novel α6β4 integrin epitope

Commercial antibodies to human α6 integrin and β4 integrin were compared to A3 on normal and malignant colon sections. The reactivity, shown in Figure 6, demonstrates that A3 is restricted to the colon epithelium (Fig 6[i]), and malignant cell in the tumour (Fig 6 [ii]). Commercial antibody NKI-GoH3 to α6 integrin, also reacted with normal colon (Fig 6 [iii]) and colon cancer (Figure 6 [iv]). Reaction was seen in epithelial cells of colon and malignant cells (arrows)

but also in blood vessels (BV), some stromal components (s) and in muscularis mucosae (mm). The reaction observed with commercial ASC-3 anti-β4 integrin antibody was similar to that noted with anti-α6 antibody but weaker, in both normal colon (v) and colon cancer (vi).

Materials and Methods

Antibody

A3 scFv was selected from the M fascicularis library. The VH and VL genes from this were released by restriction enzyme digestion and fused to the Staphylococcal Enterotoxin AE chimeric mutant (D227A) to generate the A3scFv-SEAm9. This demonstrated very low levels of non-specific binding and allowed sensitive detection by secondary antibodies. ASC-3 anti-human-β4 integrin antibody and NKI-GoH3 anti-human-α6 integrin antibody were from Becton Dickinson (Copenhagen, Denmark)

Immunohistochemistry

Tumour and normal tissue samples were obtained from the Department of Surgery Lund Hospital. These were rate-frozen in iso-pentane, which had been pre-cooled in liquid nitrogen. Samples were stored at -70°C until sectioned. After cryosectioning the sections were air dried over night, fixed in cold acetone and blocked with avidin/biotin (Vector Burlingame CA). Primary antibody was then added to the section for one hour.

The secondary antibodies were incubated for 30 minutes followed by streptavidin-biotin/HRP (Dakopatts Copenhagen Denmark) for a further 30 minutes. Extensive washing was perfromed between all these steps with 50mM Tris pH 7.6, 0.15M NaCl. Diaminobenzidine (DAB) was used as chromogen and the sections were counterstained in 0.5% methyl green. Controls included a non-tissue reactive Fab and SEA-D227A or no primary antibody. All antibodies were used at a final concentration of 5 μg/ml. Results were expressed as negative, weak, moderate or strong staining.

EXAMPLE 7

The A3 Tumour Associated Antigen reacted with α6 and β4 integrin antibodies in a capture ELISA

Crude tumor extract or A3 antigen purified by A3-affinity chromatography (see example 5) was analysed by a capture ELISA. Commercial antibodiy ASC-3 specific for beta 4 integrin were used as capture antibody, to which different dilutions of crude tumor extract was applied. This was then chased with A3scFv-SEAm9. Bound A3scFv-SEAm9 was then detected with anti-SEA-HRP (Fig 7A). In Figure 7B the commercial anti-α6 integrin antibody NKI-GoH3 was used to capture different dilutions of the concentrated A3-affinity purified eluate. In a similar way as in Figure 7A the captured proteins were chased with A3scFv-SEAm9 and detected with anti-SEA-HRP. In both experiments a concentration dependent signal was detected. These results confirm the specificity of A3 to α6β4 intergin heterodimer, which was also shown to be specifically isolated from the A3-affinity column in example 5.

Material and Methods

Commercial antibodies NKI-GoH3 or ASC-3 (Becton Dickinson Copenhagen Denmark) 100 µl, were used to coat the well of an E.I.A./R.I.A.-plate (Costar) in 0.05 M $NaHCO_3$, pH 9.6. The reaction was allowed to continue overnight at 4°C, after which the plates were washed 4 times in DPBS + 0.05 % Tween 20. Wells were then blocked with 200 µl 3 % non-fat milk powder in DPBS + 0.05 % Tween 20, for 1-2 h at room temperature (RT) with shaking. Wells were again washed as above and 100 µl antigen extract diluted in 3 % non-fat milk powder in DPBS + 0.05 % Tween 20, was applied for 2 h at RT with shaking. Wells were again washed (4 x DPBS + 0.05 % Tween 20) after which 100 µl of the primary antibody diluted in 3 % non-fat milk powder in DPBS + 0.05 % Tween 20 was incuabted for 2 h at RT with shaking. Wells were washed again as above and 100 µl of the secondary antibody

diluted in 3 % non-fat milkpowder in DPBS + 0.05 % Tween 20 was added to each well for 1 h at RT with shaking. Wells were again washed as above and colour developed by the addition of 100 µl peroxidase substrate (Sigma Fast OPD Peroxidase Substrate Tablet Set P-9187). The reaction was allowed to continue for 30 min at RT, in the dark and shaking before the reaction was stopped by the addition of 50 µl 3 M H_2SO_4. The absorbance was read at 490 nm.

EXAMPLE 8

Western Blot analysis of the A3 tumour antigen

A3-affinity purified tumour antigen extracts were separated by SDS-PAGE and transferred to membranes for Western blot analysis. Extracts were applied directly or heated to 100°C for 5 minutes or heated to 100°C for 5 minutes but in the presence of mercaptoethanol (BME)(Figure 8). The membranes were then probed with A3scFv-SEAm9 and anti-SEA-HRP or anti-human-α6 integrin or anti-human-β4 integrin antibodies. The anti-β4 integrin antibody did not react with any protein on the membrane (Fig 8[ii]). The anti-human-α6 integrin reacted with a major specie with apparent molecular weight between 90 - 140 kDa in the A3-affinity purified tumour antigen extract (Figure 8[iii]). The same species was also detected by A3scFv-SEAm9, which also was detected after heating but was much weaker under reduced conditions (with BME present) (Figure 8[i]). The major band detected in the 90 - 140 kDa interval corresponds to the bands in example 5, that were analysed by peptide mapping and were found to contain α6 integrin and β4 integrin.

Materials and Methods

ASC-3 anti-human-β4 integrin antibody and NKI-GoH3 anti-human-α6 integrin antibody were from Becton Dickinson (Copenhagen, Denmark). Samples were resolved by SDS-PAGE in 0.25M tris-glycine pH 8.9 and 0.1%SDS at 100V through the upper gel, then 170V through the resolving gel.

Molecular weight standards (Biorad broad Range, Biorad) were included on all gels. Resolved samples were transferred to nitrocellulose (Biorad) in transfer buffer (10 mM Tris base, 2M glycine, 40% (v/v) methanol) at 100V for 1 hour. Membranes were blocked with 5% (w/v) BSA/TBS for at least 2 hours at 4°C, then incubated with the appropriate antibody diluted in 5% BSA/TBS/0.2% azide. This reaction was allowed to proceed for at least 2 hours at RT, after which the membrane was washed extensively in TBST-T. Bound antibody was detected by incubation of membranes for 1 hour with HRP conjugated antibody diluted in TSB-T containing 5% milk powder. Membranes were then incubated with enhanced chemiluminescence (ECL) detection reagents (Renaissance® NEN™ Life Science Products, Boston MA) for 1 minute and exposed to film for up to 1 hour.

REFERENCES

1. DeCosse JJ, Tsioulias GJ, Jacobson JS. Colorectal cancer: detection, treatment, and rehabilitation. *CA Cancer J Clin* 1994; 44: 27-42.

2. Riethmuller G, *et al*. Monoclonal antibody therapy for resected Dukes' C colorectal cancer: seven-year outcome of a multicenter randomized trial. *J Clin Oncol* 1998; 16: 1788-1794.

3. Kuhn JA, Thomas G. Monoclonal antibodies and colorectal carcinoma: a clinical review of diagnostic applications. *Cancer Invest* 1994; 12: 314-323.

4. Tordsson J, *et al*. Efficient selection of scFv antibody phage by adsorption to in situ expressed antigens in tissue sections. *J Immunol Methods* 1997; 210: 11-23.

5. Aujame L, Geoffroy F, Sodoyer R. High affinity human antibodies by phage display. *Hum Antibodies* 1997; 8: 155-168.

6. Clark RK, Trainer DL, Bailey DS, Greig RG Immunohistochemical analysis of antiserum from rhesus monkeys immunized with human colon carcinoma. *Cancer Res* 1989; 49: 3656-3661.

7. Lewis AP, *et al*. Cloning and sequence analysis of kappa and gamma cynomolgus monkey immunoglobulin cDNAs. *Dev Comp Immunol* 1993; 17: 549-560.

8. Brodin TN, *et al*. Man-made superantigens: Tumor-selective agents for T-cell-based therapy. *Adv Drug Deliv Rev* 1998; 31: 131-142.

9. Dohlsten M, *et al*. Monoclonal antibody-superantigen fusion proteins: tumor-specific agents for T-cell-based tumor therapy. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1994; 91: 8945-8949.

10. Liu C, *et al*. Eradication of large colon tumor xenografts by targeted delivery of maytansinoids. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 1996; 93: 8618-8623.

LEGENDS TO FIGURES

Figure 1 *The A3 tumour-associated antigen is homogeneously expressed in primary and metastatic tumours*

Immunohistochemical staining of frozen and acetone fixed sections of human tumour tissues using A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) and C215 Fab-SEA(D227A) at 70 nM. The A3 scFv fusion protein reacted strongly and homogeneously with both primary colon and pancreatic carcinoma resected from tumour patients. A representative staining of a primary colon cancer is shown for C215 Fab-SEA(D227A) in (A) and for A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) in (B). Staining by A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) of a colon cancer liver metastasis is shown in (C) and of a primary pancreatic cancer in (D).

Figure 2 *A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) coated Colo205 tumour cells are efficiently killed by T cells.*

Superantigen antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity (SADCC) towards Colo205 cells mediated by A3 scFv-SEA(D227A) reached the same maximal cytotoxicity as the anti-Ep-CAM fusion protein C215 Fab-SEA(D227A), although at a ten-fold higher concentration. The absence of cytotoxicity mediated by the D1.3 scFv-SEA(D227A) demonstrates the need of a tumour targeting antibody moiety in the fusion protein.

Figure 3

Immunoaffinity chromatography of tumor extract on a A3scFv-SEAm9 coupled column. Protein bound to A3 coupled columns was washed extensively then eluted as described in Materials and Methods in Example 5. The eluted fractions were examined by UV spectroscopy (arrow) and a single peak identified. The sample was eluted with a pH gradient as indicated by an x.

Figure 4

A3 antigen preparation was separated on a non-reduced SDS PAGE and silver-stained. Previous Western analysis had defined a molecular weight range in which the A3 antigen was believed to reside. The bands evident

within this region (Labelled I and II) were excised for peptide mapping analysis

Figure 5A and 5B

Epithelial integrin α6β4: complete primary structure of α6 and variant forms of β4 (precursor) (Tamura et al J Cell Biol 111:1593-1604 (1990)). The matched peptides shown in SEQ ID NOs: 5-51 are underlined in the sequences of human α6 (Fig 5A) integrin and β4 (precursor) (Fig 5B) integrin as published.

Figure 6

Immunohistochemistry of normal and malignant colon using A3scFv and commercial anti-human α6 and β4 integrin monoclonal antibodies.

Figure 7A and 7B

Capture ELISA. In fig 7A monoclonal antibody ASC-3 specific for β4 integrin was used as capture antibody, to which different dilutions of crude tumor extract was applied. In fig 7B the anti-α6 integrin monoclonal antibody NKI-GoH3 was used to capture different dilutions of the concentrated A3-affinity purified eluate. In both fig 7A and 7B the captured integrin antigen was then successfully detected with A3scFv-SEAm9.

Figure 8A and 8B

Western blot analysis of the eluate from the A3-affinity column. The primary antibodies used are (i) and (ii) A3scFv-SEAm9, (iii) ASC-3 anti-human-β4 integrin antibody and (iv) NKI-GoH3 anti-human-α6 integrin antibody. Lane A - the eluate was applied directly, lane B - the eluate was heated to 100°C for 5 minutes, and lane C - the eluate was heated to 100°C for 5 minutes but in the presence of mercaptoethanol. Positions of molecular weight standards are indicated.

CLAIMS

1. An antibody, or a derivative or a fragment thereof, having a binding structure for a target structure displayed in, and on the cell surface of, human gastrointestinal epithelial tumour cells and in a subpopulation of normal human gastrointestinal epithelial cells, said binding structure comprising the complementarity determining region (CDR) sequences in the light chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 23-33 (CDR1), 49-55 (CDR2), 88-98 (CDR3) of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, and the CDR sequences in the heavy chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 158-162 (CDR1), 177-193 (CDR2), 226-238 (CDR3) of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, or other binding structures with similar unique binding properties.

2. An antibody according to claim 1, which is phage selected.

3. An antibody according to claim 1, wherein the sequences are of Macaca fascicularis origin.

4. A derivative of an antibody according to claim 1, which is of human origin.

5. An antibody according to claim 1, wherein the sequences have an identity of at least 84% to corresponding sequences of human origin.

6. An antibody according to claim 1, which has low immunogenicity or non-immunogenicity in humans.

7. An antibody according to claim 1, which has been derivatised by genetically linking to other polypeptides, and/or by chemical conjugation to organic or non-organic chemical molecules, and/or by di-, oligo- or multimerisation.

8. An antibody according to claim 1, which is genetically linked or chemically conjugated to cytotoxic

polypeptides or to cytotoxic organic or non-organic chemical molecules.

9. An antibody according to claim 1, which is genetically linked or chemically conjugated to biologically active molecules.

10. An antibody according to claim 1, which is genetically linked or chemically conjugated to immune activating molecules.

11. An antibody according to claim 1, which has been changed to increase or decrease the avidity and/or affinity thereof.

12. An antibody according to claim 1, which has been changed to increase the production yield thereof.

13. An antibody according to claim 1, which has been changed to influence the pharmacokinetic properties thereof.

14. An antibody according to claim 1, which has been changed to give new pharmacokinetic properties thereto.

15. An antibody according to claim 1, which is labeled and the binding thereof is inhibited by an unlabeled form of said antibody and not by other binding structures, and not inhibiting the binding of other binding structures having other binding specificities.

16. An antibody according to claim 1, wherein said binding structure recognises a non-reduced form of $\alpha 6\beta 4$ integrin.

17. A target structure displayed in, or on the surface of, tumour cells, said target structure

a) having the ability of being specifically blocked by and to specifically block the binding structure of an antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-14, and other binding structures with similar binding properties,

b) being displayed in, and on the surface of, human gastrointestinal epithelial cells,

c) having substantial homology with $\alpha 6$ and/or $\beta 4$ integrin chains or variants thereof, representing a shared or unique epitope,

d) being highly expressed on the surface of tumour cells, and

e) being a target for cytotoxic effector mechanisms.

18. A target structure according to claim 17, wherein the binding structure is labeled and the binding thereof is inhibited by an unlabeled form of said binding structure and not by other binding structures, and not inhibiting the binding of other binding structures having other binding specificities.

19. A target structure according to claim 17, wherein said binding structure comprises one or more of the complementarity determining region (CDR) sequences comprising essentially the amino acids number 23-33, 49-55, 88-98, 158-162, 177-193, 226-238 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, or other binding structures with similar unique binding properties.

20. A target sturcture according to claim 17, wherein said binding structure is an antibody.

21. A target structure according to claim 20, wherein said antibody comprises the variable region of a light chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 1-109 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, and the variable region of a heavy chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 128-249 of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO: 2.

22. A target structure according to any one of claims 17-21, which is expressed homogenously in human colonic epithelial cells and less in pancreatic duct and bile duct cells.

23. A target structure according to any one of claims 17-22, the expression of which is correlated to gastrointestinal epithelial differentiation.

24. A target structure according to any one of claims 17-23, which comprises essentially the amino acid sequence of $\alpha 6$ integrin shown in SEQ ID NO: 3 and/or of $\beta 4$ integrin shown in SEQ ID NO: 4, and/or one or more

fragments, and/or variants or splice variants, and or subunits, thereof.

25. A target structure according to claim 24, which comprises homo- or hetero-monomers or homo- or hetero-multimers of said α6β4 integrin and/or of said one or more fragments and/or variants and/or subunits thereof.

26. A target structure according to claim 24, which has an apparent molecular weight in its non-reduced form of from 90 to 140 kDa, most preferred from 80 to 160 kDa.

27. A target structure according to claim 24, which comprises a peptide or polypeptide(s) comprising essentially any one of the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID NOs: 5-51, or comprises a molecule complexed to said polypeptide(s).

28. A target structure according to any one of claims 24-27 recognised, exclusively or not, in its non-reduced form by the binding structure comprised by the antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-16.

29. A substance which binds to the target structure as defined in any one of claims 17-28, which substance is an organic chemical molecule or a peptide.

30. A substance, which is an anti-idiotype of a binding structure to said target structure as defined in anyone of claims 17-28.

31. A substance according to claim 30, which anti-idiotype is specifically blocked by and specifically blocks a binding structure having binding specificity for said target structure.

32. A substance which blocks the function of the target structure as defined in any one of claims 17-28, which substance is an organic chemical molecule or a peptide.

33. A binding structure which recognizes a target structure as defined in any one of claims 17-28, and which is of an organic chemical nature.

34. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active principle an antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-16.

35. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active principle a target structure as defined in any one of claims 17-28.

36. A pharmaceutical composition comprising as an active principle a substance as defined in any one of claims 29-32.

37. A vaccin composition comprising as an active principle an antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-16, or a target structure as defined in any one of claims 17-28, or a substance as defined in any one of claims 29-32.

38. A method of therapy for treating conditions based on an anti-angiogenic mechanism, whereby an antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-16, or a target structure as defined in any one of claims 17-28, or a substance as defined in any one of claims 29-32, is administered to a human subject.

39. A method of treating human metastatic diseases, wherein an antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-16 is administered to a human subject.

40. A method of in vitro histopathological diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant desease, whereby a sample is contacted with an antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-17 and an indicator.

41. A method according to claim 40, which method comprises tumour typing.

42. A method according to claim 40, which method comprises tumour screening.

43. A method according to claim 40, which method comprises tumour diagnosis and prognosis.

44. A method according to claim 40, which method comprises monitoring premalignant conditions.

45. A method for in vitro diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby concentrations in bodily

fluids of an antigen comprising a target structure, as defined in any one of claims 17-28,

46. A method for in vitro diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby concentrations in bodily fluids of an antibody as defined in any one of claims 1-16 is assayed.

47. A method for in vitro diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby concentrations in bodily fluids of a complex of a) an antigen comprising a target structure, as defined in any one of claims 17-28, or a structure, as defined in any one of claims 29-32, is assayed, and b) an antibody, as defined in any one of claims 1-16, is assayed.

48. A method for in vivo diagnosis and prognosis of human malignant disease, whereby the localisation of an antibody, as defined in any one of claims 1-16, to tumour deposits in a human subject is determined.

49. A method according to claim 48, whereby said antibody is administered to the subject before the determination.

50. A method according to claim 48, whereby said antibody is accumulated in tumour deposits.

51. A method according to any one of claims 48-50, which is quantitative.

52. A method for therapy of human malignant disease, whereby an antibody, as defined in any one of claims 1-16, is administered to a human subject.

53. A method according to claim 52, whereby said antibody has been changed by being genetically linked to molecules giving the combined molecule changed pharmacokinetic properties.

54. A method according to claim 52, whereby said antibody has been changed by being derivatised.

FIG. 1

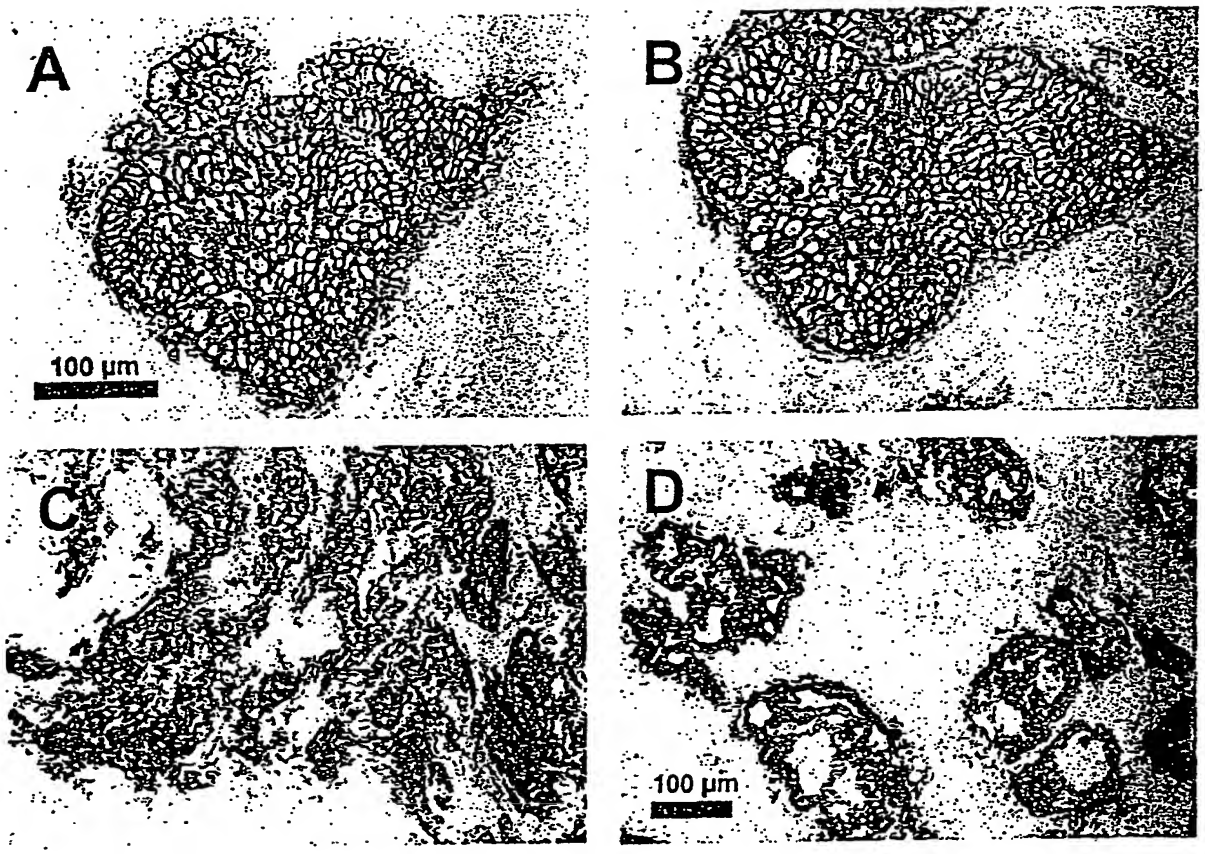
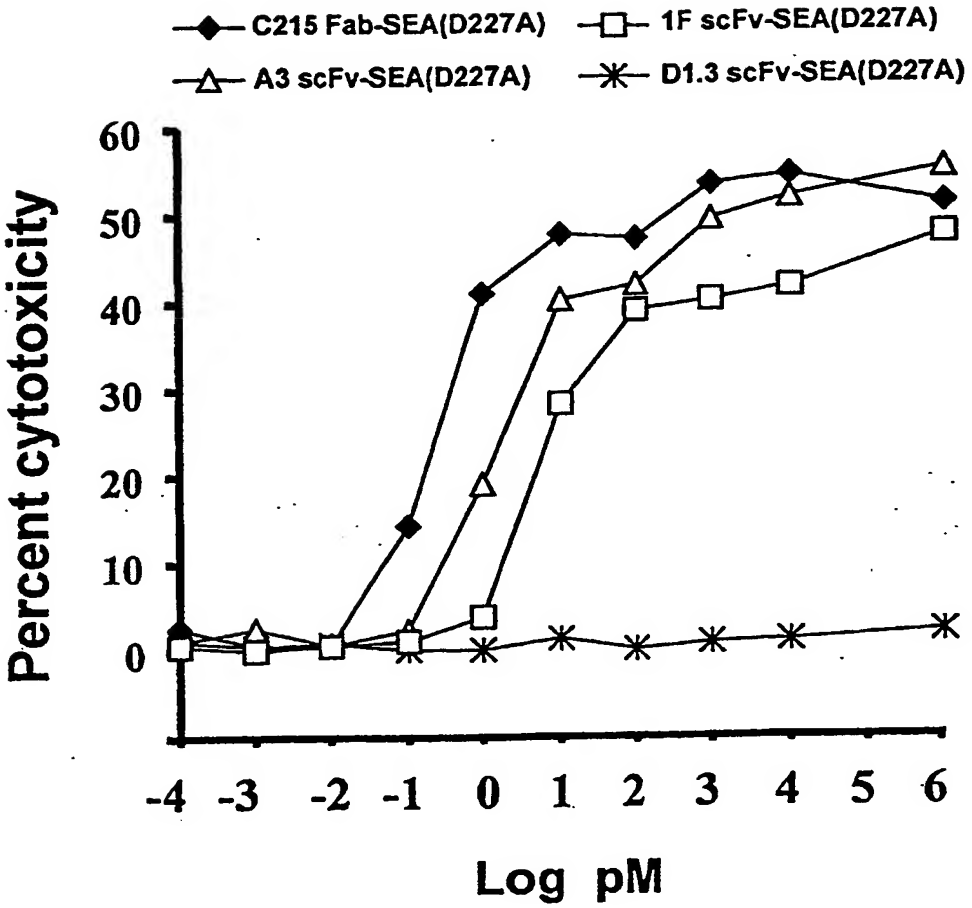


FIG. 2


C215 Fab-SEA(D227A)
1F scFv-SEA(D227A)
A3 scFv-SEA(D227A)
D1.3 scFv-SEA(D227A)
Percent cytotoxicity
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
-4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Log pM

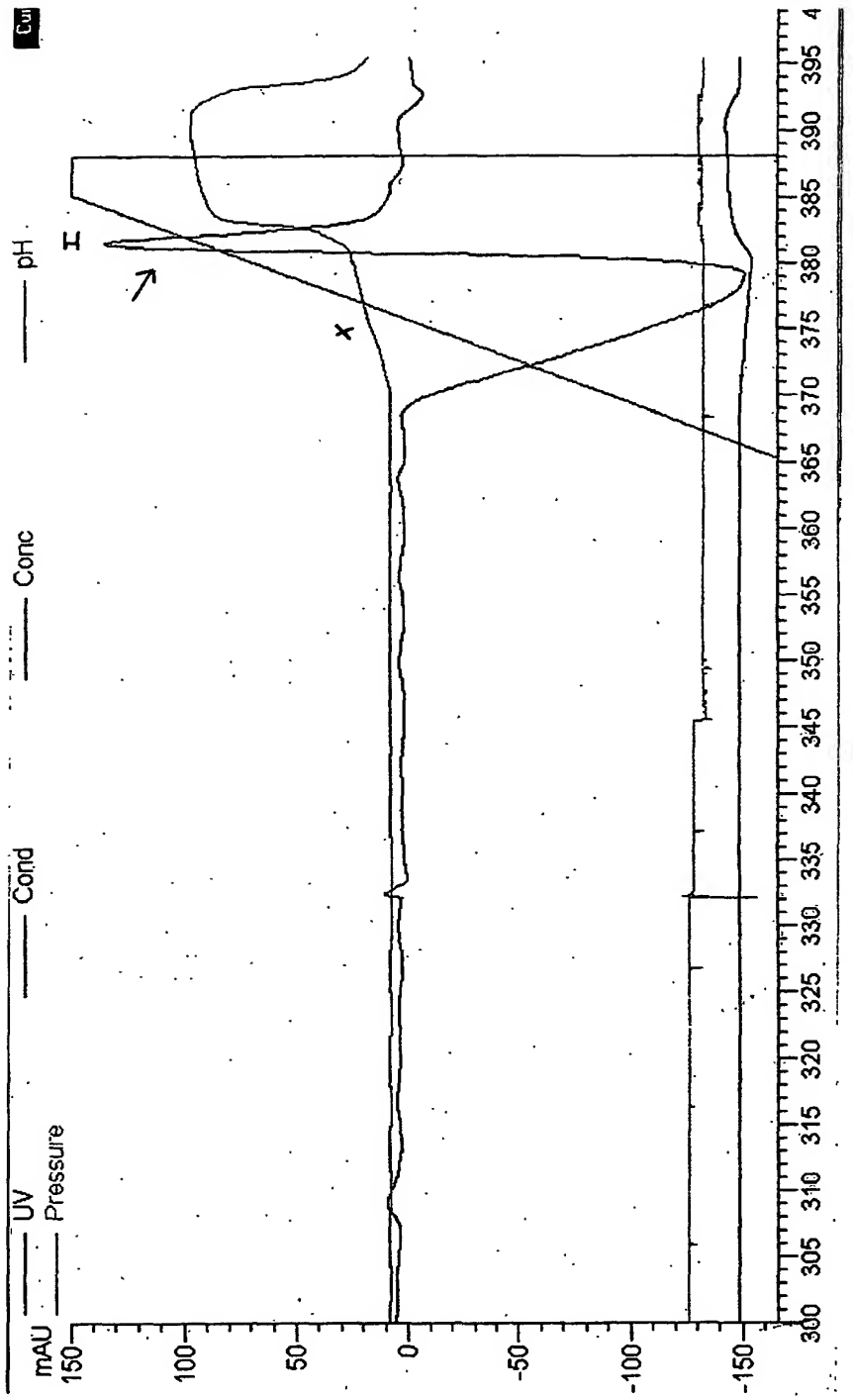

mAU
150
100
50
0
-50
-100
-150
UV
Pressure
Cond
Conc
pH
H
x
300
305
310
315
320
325
330
335
340
345
350
355
360
365
370
375
380
385
390
395

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

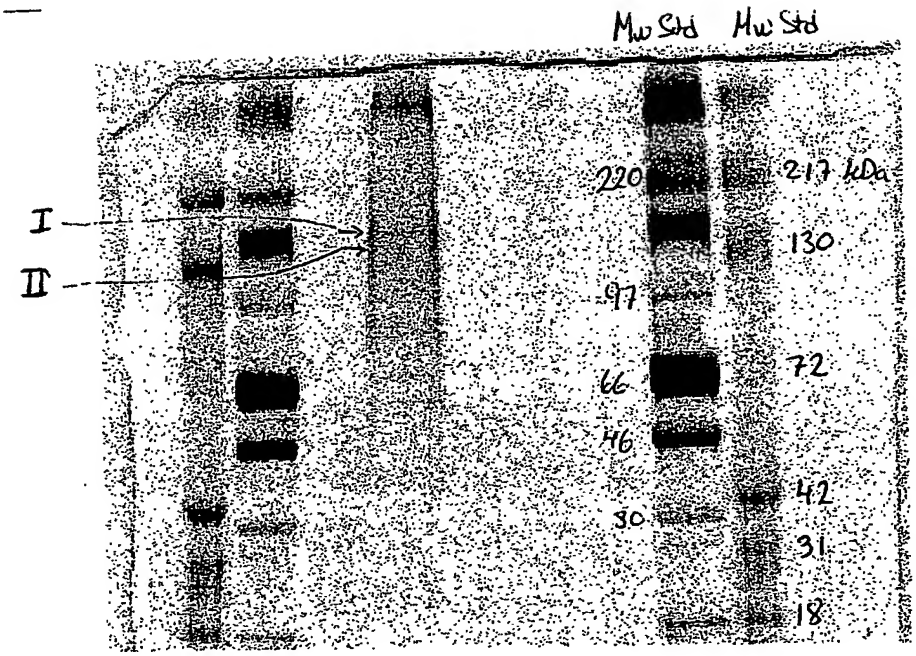


FIG. 5A

TA6-Human integrin ALPHA-6A

MAAAGQLCLLYLSAGLLSRLGAAFNLDTREDNVIRKYGDPGSLFGFSLAMHWQLQP
EDKRLLLVGAPRGEALPLQRANRTGGLYSCDITARGPCTRIEFDNDADPTSESKEDQ
WMGVTVQSQGPGGKVVTCAHRYEKRQHVNTKQESRDIFGRCYVLSQNLRIEDDMD
GGDWSFCDGRLRGHEKFGSCQQGVAATFTKDFHYIVFGAPGTYNWKGIVRVEQKN
NTFFDMNIFEDGPYEVGGETEHDESLVPVPANSYLGFSLDSGKGIVSKDEITFVSGAPR
ANHSGAVVLLKRDMKSAHLLPEHIFDGEGLASSFGYDVAVVDLNKDGWQDIVIGAP
QYFDRDGEVGGAVYVYMNQQGRWNNVKPIRLNGTKDSMFGIAVKNIGDINQDGYP
DIAVGAPYDDLGKVFIYHGSANGINTKPTQVLKGISPYFGYSIAGNMDLDRNSYPDV
AVGSLSDSVTIFRSRPVINIQKTITVTPNRIDLRQKTACGAPSGICLQVKSCFEYTANPA
GYNPSISIVGTLEAEKERRKSGLSSRVQFRNQGSEPKYTQELTLKRQKQKVCMEETL
WLQDNIRDKLRPIPITASVEIQEPSSRRRVNSLPEVLPILNSDEPKTAHIDVHFLKEGCG
DDNVCNSNLKLEYKFCTREGNQDKFSYLPIQKGVPELVLKDQKDIALEITVTNSPSNP
RNPTKDGDDAHEAKLIATFPDTLTYSAYRELRAFPEKQLSCVANQNGSQADCELGNP
FKRNSNVTFYLVLSTTEVTFDTPDLDINLKLETTSNQDNLAPITAKAKVVIELLLSVSG
VAKPSQVYFGGTVVGEQAMKSEDEVGSLIEYEFRVINLGKPLTNLGTATLNIQWPKEI
SNGKWLLYLVKVESKGLEKVTCEPQKEINSLNLTESHNSRKKREITEKQIDDNRKFSL
FAERKYQTLNCSVNVNCVNIRCPLRGLDSKASLILRSRLWNSTFLEEYSKLNYLDILM
RAFIDVTAAAENIRLPNAGTQVRVTVFPSKTVAQYSGVPWWIILVAILAGILMLALLV
FILWKCGFFKRNKKDHYDATYHKAEIHAQPSDKERLTSDA

FIG. 5B

INTEGRIN BETA-4 (PRECURSOR)

MAGPRPSPWARLLLAALISVSLSGTLANRCKKAPVKSCTECVRVDKDCAYCTDEMF
RDRRCNTQAELLAAGCQRESIVVMESSFQITEETQIDTTLRRSQMSPQGLRVRLRPGE
ERHFELEVFEPLESPVDLYILMDFSNSMSDDLDNLKKMGQNLARVLSQLTSDYTIGFG
KFVDKVSVPQTDMRPEKLKEPWPNSDPPFSFKNVISLTEDVDEFRNKLQGERISGNLD
APEGGFDAILQTAVCTRDIGWRPDSTHLLVFSTESAFHYEADGANVLAGIMSRNDER
CHLDTTGTYTQYRTQDYPSVPTLVRLLAKHNIIPIFAVTNYSYSYYEKLHTYFPVSSLG
VLQEDSSNIVELLEEAFNRIRSNLDIRALDSPRGLRTEVTSKMFQKTRTGSFHIRRGEV
GIYQVQLRALEHVDGTHVCQLPEDQKGNIHLKPSFSDGLKMDAGIICDVCTCELQKE
VRSARCSFNGDFVCGQCVCSEGWSGQTCNCSTGSLSDIQPCLREGEDKPCSGRGECQ
CGHCVCYGEGRYEGQFCEYDNFQCPRTSGFLCNDRGRCSMGQCVCEPGWTGPSCDC
PLSNATCIDSNGGICNGRGHCECGRCHCHQQSLYTDTICEINYSAIHPGLCEDLRSCVQ
CQAWGTGEKKGRTCEECNFKVKMVDELKRAEEVVVRCSFRDEDDDCTYSYTMEGD
GAPGPNSTVLVHKKKDCPPGSFWWLIPLLLLLLPLLALLLLLCWKYCACCKACLALL
PCCNRGHMVGFKEDHYMLRENLMASDHLDTPMLRSGNLKGRDVVRWKVTNNMQR
PGFATHAASINPTELVPYGLSLRLARLCTENLLKPDTRECAQLRQEVEENLNEVYRQI
SGVHKLQQTKFRQQPNAGKKQDHTIVDTVLMAPRSAKPALLKLTEKQVEQRAFHDL
KVAPGYYTLTADQDARGMVEFQEGVELVDVRVPLFIRPEDDDEKQLLVEAIDVPAG
TATLGRRLVNITIIKEQARDVVSFEQPEFSVSRGDQVARIPVIRRVLDGGKSQVSYRTQ
DGTAQGNRDYIPVEGELLFQPGEAWKELQVKLLELQEVDSLLRGRQVRRFHVQLSNP
KFGAHLGQPHSTTIIIRDPDELDRSFTSQMLSSQPPPHGDLGAPQNPNAKAAGSRKIHF
NWLPPSGKPMGYRVKYWIQGDSESEAHLLDSKVPSVELTNLYPYCDYEMKVCAYG
AQGEGPYSSLVSCRTHQEVPSEPGRLAFNVVSSTVTQLSWAEPAETNGEITAYEVCY
GLVNDDNRPIGPMKKVLVDNPKNRMLLIENLRESQPYRYTVKARNGAGWGPEREAII
NLATQPKRPMSIPIIPDIPIVDAQSGEDYDSFLMYSDDVLRSPSGSQRPSVSDDTGCGW
KFEPLLGEELDLRRVTWRLPPELIPRLSASSGRSSDAEAPTAPRTTAARAGRAAAVPR
SATPGPPGEHLVNGRMDFAFPGSTNSLHRMTTTSAAAYGTHLSPHVPHRVLSTSSTLT
RDYNSLTRSEHSHSTTLPRDYSTLTSVSSHGLPPIWEHGRSRLPLSWALGSRSRAQMK
GFPPSRGPRDSIILAGRPAAPSWGPDSRLTAGVPDTPTRLVFSALGPTSLRVSWQEPRC
ERPLQGYSVEYQLLNGGELHRLNIPNPAQTSVVVEDLLPNHSYVFRVRAQSQEGWGR
EREGVITIESQVHPQSPLCPLPGSAFTLSTPSAPGPLVFTALSPDSLQLSWERPRRPNGD
IVGYLVTCEMAQGGGPATAFRVDGDSPESRLTVPGLSENVPYKFKVQARTTEGFGPE
REGIITIESQDGGPFPQLGSRAGLFQHPLQSEYSSITTTHTSATEPFLVDGPTLGAQHLE
AGGSLTRHVTQEFVSRTLTTSGTLSTHMDQQFFQT

FIG. 6

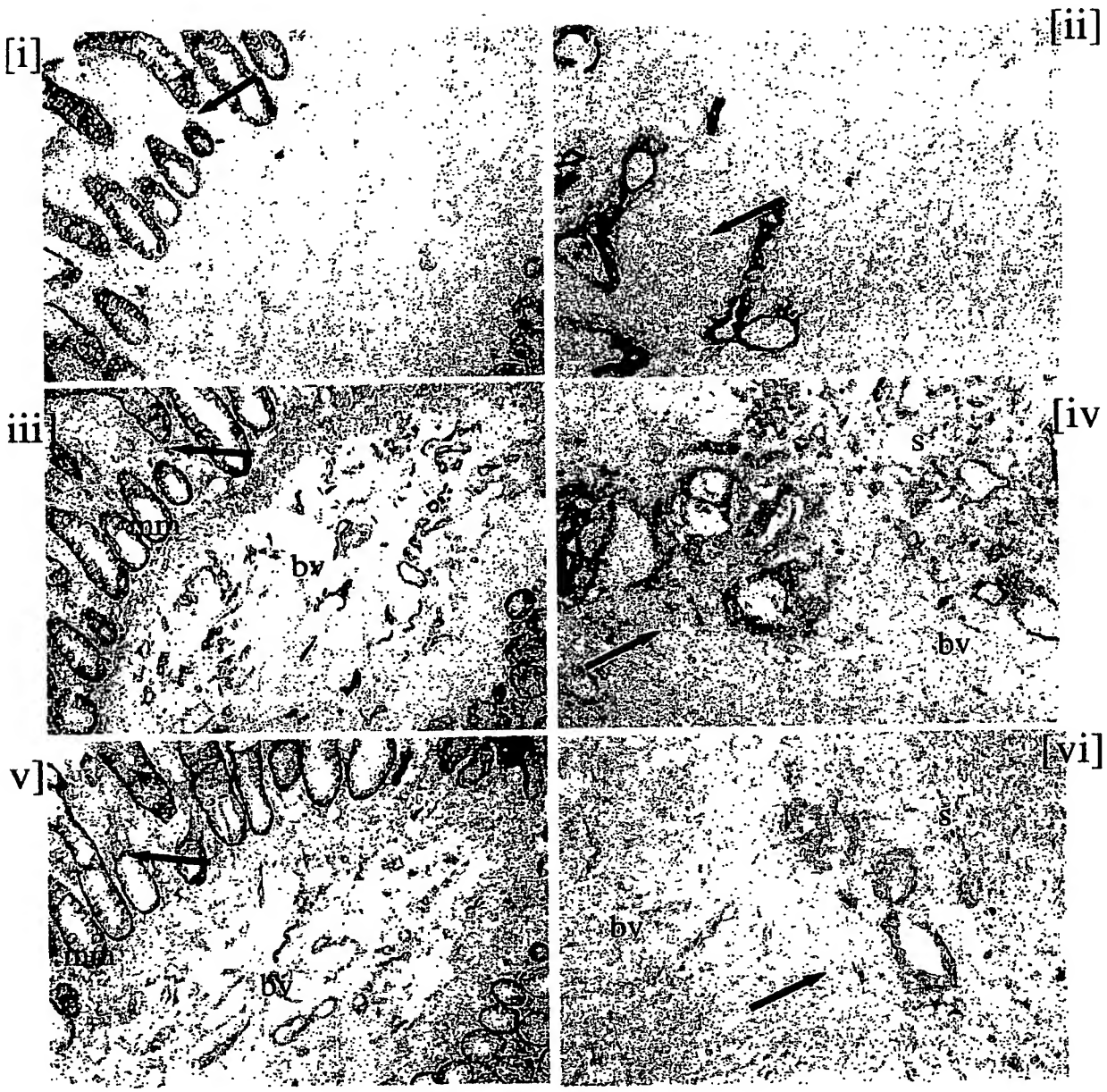


FIG. 7A

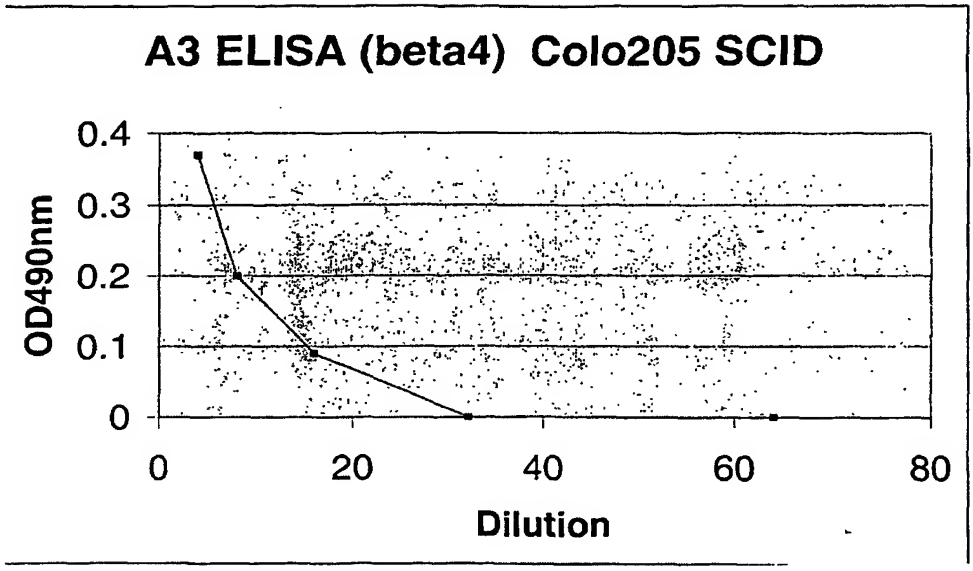

A3 ELISA (beta4) Colo205 SCID
OD490nm
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
0
20
40
60
80
Dilution

FIG. 7B

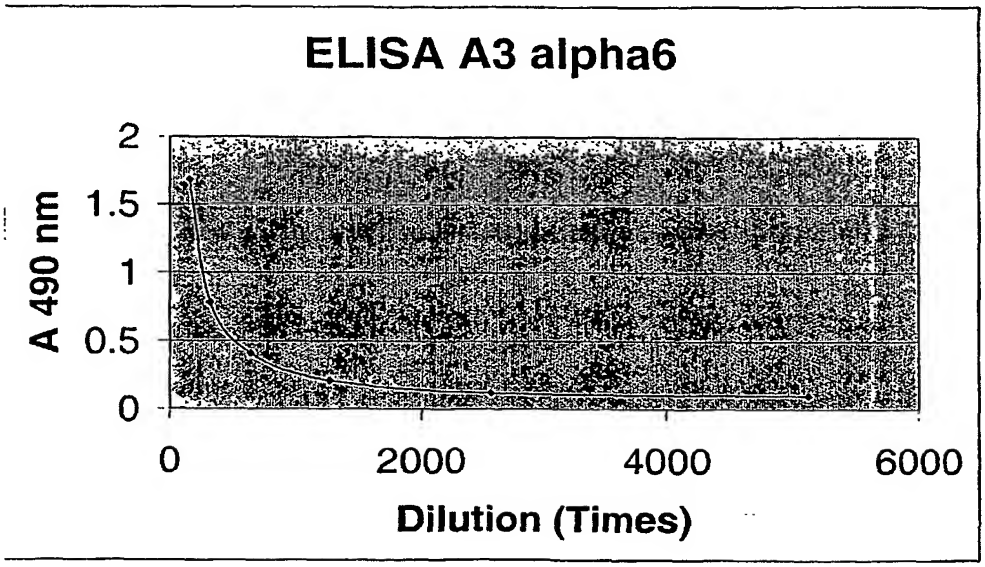
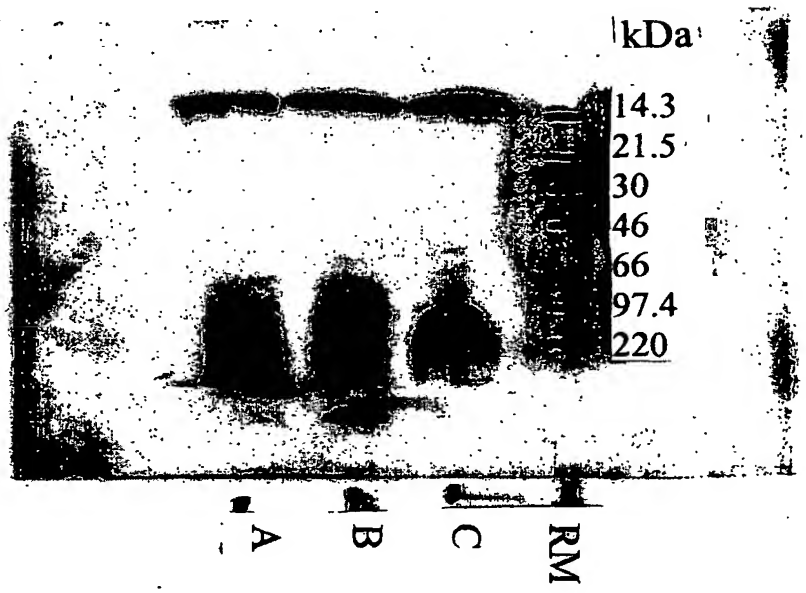

ELISA A3 alpha6
A 490 nm
2
1.5
1
0.5
0
0
2000
4000
6000
Dilution (Times)

FIG. 8A
(i)

scFvA3FabSEAm9 (4 µg/ml)

αSEA-HRP (1/2000)



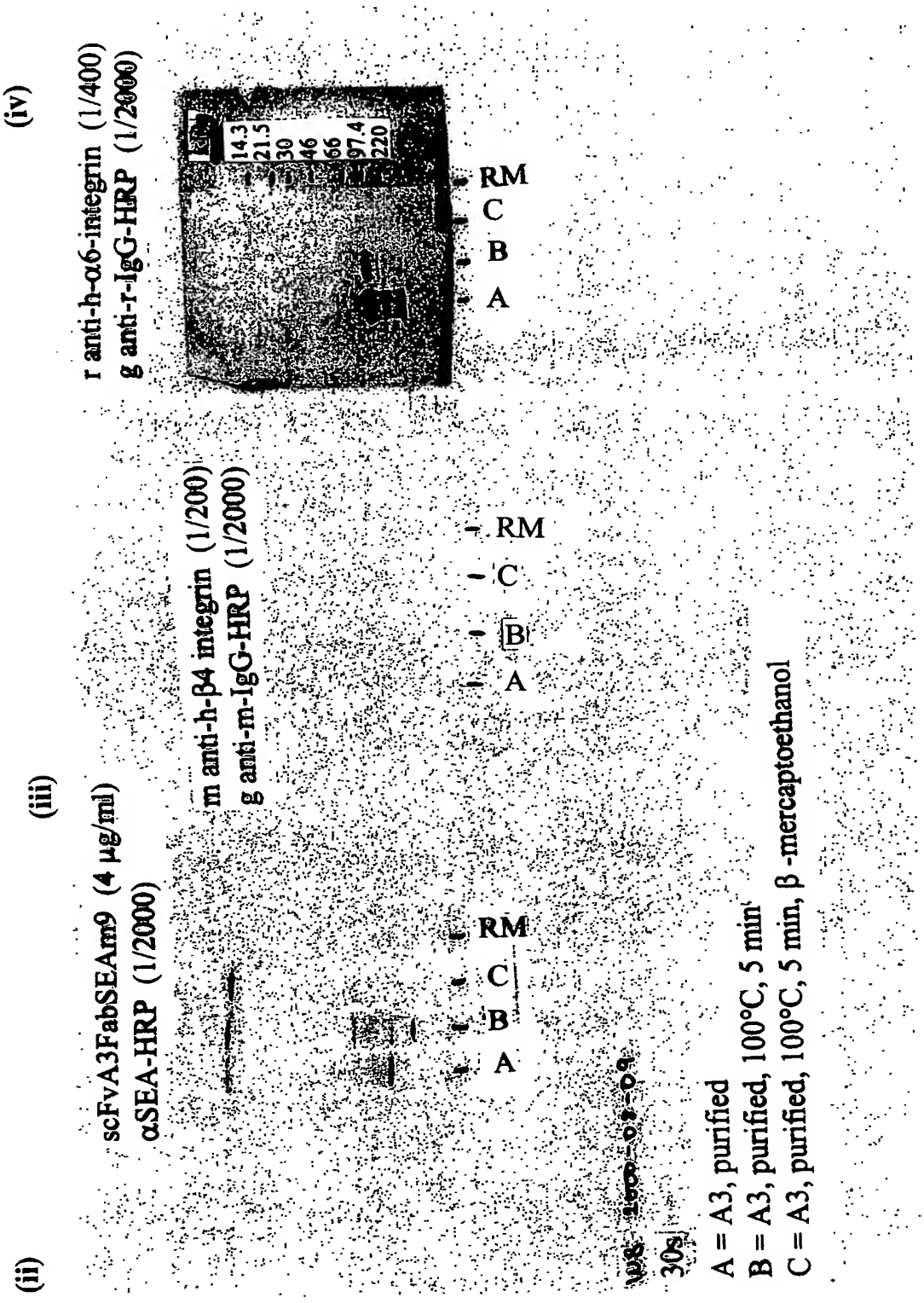

(ii)
scFvA3FabSEAm9 (4 µg/ml)
αSEA-HRP (1/2000)
30s
A = A3, purified
B = A3, purified, 100°C, 5 min
C = A3, purified, 100°C, 5 min, β -mercaptoethanol
RM
C
B
A
(iii)
m anti-h-β4 integrin (1/200)
g anti-m-IgG-HRP (1/2000)
RM
C
B
A
(iv)
r anti-h-α6-integrin (1/400)
g anti-r-IgG-HRP (1/2000)
14.3
21.5
30
46
66
97.4
220
RM
C
B
A

FIG. 8B

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Active Biotech AB

<120> Novel compounds

<130> 2002163

<150> SE 9903895-2
<151> 1999-10-28

<160> 51

<170> PatentIn Ver. 2.1

<210> 1
<211> 747
<212> DNA
<213> Macaca fascicularis

<221> CDS
<222> (1)..(747)

<223> Coding sequence VL (1-109) - modified Huston linker (110-127) - VH (128-249)

<400> 1

```
tct tct gag ctg act cag ggc cct gca ttg tct gtg gcc ttg gga cat   48
Ser Ser Glu Leu Thr Gln Gly Pro Ala Leu Ser Val Ala Leu Gly His
  1               5                  10                  15

aca gtc agg atg acc tgc caa gga gac agc ctc aaa acc tat tat gca   96
Thr Val Arg Met Thr Cys Gln Gly Asp Ser Leu Lys Thr Tyr Tyr Ala
            20                  25                  30

agc tgg tac cag cag aag cca ggc cag gtc cct gtg ctg gtc atc tat   144
Ser Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Val Pro Val Leu Val Ile Tyr
        35                  40                  45

ggt aac aac tac cgg ccc tca ggg atc cca ggc cga ttc tct ggc tcc   192
Gly Asn Asn Tyr Arg Pro Ser Gly Ile Pro Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser
    50                  55                  60

tgg tca gga aac aca gct tcc ttg acc atc act gcg gct cag gtg gaa   240
Trp Ser Gly Asn Thr Ala Ser Leu Thr Ile Thr Ala Ala Gln Val Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

gat gag gct gac tat tac tgt aac tcc tgg gac agc agc ggt acc cat   288
Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Asn Ser Trp Asp Ser Ser Gly Thr His
                85                  90                  95

ccg gta ttc ggc gga ggg acc cgg gtg acc gtc cta ggt caa gcc aac   336
Pro Val Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Arg Val Thr Val Leu Gly Gln Ala Asn
            100                 105                 110

ggt gaa ggc ggc tct ggt ggc ggg gga tcc gga ggc ggc ggt tct gag   384
Gly Glu Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Glu
        115                 120                 125
```

```
gtg cag ttg gtg gag tct ggg gga ggc ttg gta aag cct ggg ggg tcc   432
Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Gly Ser
    130                 135                 140

ctg aga ctc tct tgt gta gcc tct ggg tcc atc ttc agt agc tct gtt   480
Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Val Ala Ser Gly Ser Ile Phe Ser Ser Ser Val
145                 150                 155                 160

atg cac tgg gtc cgc cag gct cca gga aag ggt ctg gag tgg gtc tca   528
Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser
                165                 170                 175

gtt att agt gaa aat ggg cgt acc att aac tac gca gac tct gtg aag   576
Val Ile Ser Glu Asn Gly Arg Thr Ile Asn Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys
            180                 185                 190

ggc cga ttc acc atc tcc aga gac aac gcc aag aac tca ctg ttt ctg   624
Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Asn Ser Leu Phe Leu
        195                 200                 205

cag atg aac agc ctg aca ggc gag gac acg gcc gtc tat tac tgt agt   672
Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Thr Gly Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ser
    210                 215                 220

aga gag ggg gga cct gga aca acg tcc aac cgg ctc gat gcc tgg ggc   720
Arg Glu Gly Gly Pro Gly Thr Thr Ser Asn Arg Leu Asp Ala Trp Gly
225                 230                 235                 240

ccg gga gtc ctg gtc acc gtt tcc tca                              747
Pro Gly Val Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
                245
```

<210> 2
<211> 249
<212> PRT
<213> Macaca fascicularis
<223> Coding sequence VL (1-109) - modified Huston linker (110-127) - VH (128-249)

<400> 2

```
Ser Ser Glu Leu Thr Gln Gly Pro Ala Leu Ser Val Ala Leu Gly His
  1               5                  10                  15

Thr Val Arg Met Thr Cys Gln Gly Asp Ser Leu Lys Thr Tyr Tyr Ala
            20                  25                  30

Ser Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Gln Val Pro Val Leu Val Ile Tyr
        35                  40                  45

Gly Asn Asn Tyr Arg Pro Ser Gly Ile Pro Gly Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser
    50                  55                  60

Trp Ser Gly Asn Thr Ala Ser Leu Thr Ile Thr Ala Ala Gln Val Glu
65                  70                  75                  80

Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Asn Ser Trp Asp Ser Ser Gly Thr His
                85                  90                  95

Pro Val Phe Gly Gly Gly Thr Arg Val Thr Val Leu Gly Gln Ala Asn
            100                 105                 110
```

```
Gly Glu Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Ser Glu
        115                 120                 125

Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Val Lys Pro Gly Gly Ser
    130                 135                 140

Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Val Ala Ser Gly Ser Ile Phe Ser Ser Ser Val
145                 150                 155                 160

Met His Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser
                165                 170                 175

Val Ile Ser Glu Asn Gly Arg Thr Ile Asn Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val Lys
            180                 185                 190

Gly Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Asp Asn Ala Lys Asn Ser Leu Phe Leu
        195                 200                 205

Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Thr Gly Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ser
    210                 215                 220

Arg Glu Gly Gly Pro Gly Thr Thr Ser Asn Arg Leu Asp Ala Trp Gly
225                 230                 235                 240

Pro Gly Val Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser
                245
```

<210> 3
<211> 1073
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> TA6-Human integrin alpha-6A

<400> 3

```
Met Ala Ala Ala Gly Gln Leu Cys Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ser Ala Gly Leu
  1               5                  10                  15

Leu Ser Arg Leu Gly Ala Ala Phe Asn Leu Asp Thr Arg Glu Asp Asn
             20                  25                  30

Val Ile Arg Lys Tyr Gly Asp Pro Gly Ser Leu Phe Gly Phe Ser Leu
         35                  40                  45

Ala Met His Trp Gln Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Lys Arg Leu Leu Leu Val
     50                  55                  60

Gly Ala Pro Arg Gly Glu Ala Leu Pro Leu Gln Arg Ala Asn Arg Thr
 65                  70                  75                  80

Gly Gly Leu Tyr Ser Cys Asp Ile Thr Ala Arg Gly Pro Cys Thr Arg
                 85                  90                  95

Ile Glu Phe Asp Asn Asp Ala Asp Pro Thr Ser Glu Ser Lys Glu Asp
            100                 105                 110

Gln Trp Met Gly Val Thr Val Gln Ser Gln Gly Pro Gly Gly Lys Val
        115                 120                 125
```

```
Val Thr Cys Ala His Arg Tyr Glu Lys Arg Gln His Val Asn Thr Lys
    130                 135                 140

Gln Glu Ser Arg Asp Ile Phe Gly Arg Cys Tyr Val Leu Ser Gln Asn
145                 150                 155                 160

Leu Arg Ile Glu Asp Asp Met Asp Gly Gly Asp Trp Ser Phe Cys Asp
                165                 170                 175

Gly Arg Leu Arg Gly His Glu Lys Phe Gly Ser Cys Gln Gln Gly Val
            180                 185                 190

Ala Ala Thr Phe Thr Lys Asp Phe His Tyr Ile Val Phe Gly Ala Pro
        195                 200                 205

Gly Thr Tyr Asn Trp Lys Gly Ile Val Arg Val Glu Gln Lys Asn Asn
    210                 215                 220

Thr Phe Phe Asp Met Asn Ile Phe Glu Asp Gly Pro Tyr Glu Val Gly
225                 230                 235                 240

Gly Glu Thr Glu His Asp Glu Ser Leu Val Pro Val Pro Ala Asn Ser
                245                 250                 255

Tyr Leu Gly Phe Ser Leu Asp Ser Gly Lys Gly Ile Val Ser Lys Asp
            260                 265                 270

Glu Ile Thr Phe Val Ser Gly Ala Pro Arg Ala Asn His Ser Gly Ala
        275                 280                 285

Val Val Leu Leu Lys Arg Asp Met Lys Ser Ala His Leu Leu Pro Glu
    290                 295                 300

His Ile Phe Asp Gly Glu Gly Leu Ala Ser Ser Phe Gly Tyr Asp Val
305                 310                 315                 320

Ala Val Val Asp Leu Asn Lys Asp Gly Trp Gln Asp Ile Val Ile Gly
                325                 330                 335

Ala Pro Gln Tyr Phe Asp Arg Asp Gly Glu Val Gly Gly Ala Val Tyr
            340                 345                 350

Val Tyr Met Asn Gln Gln Gly Arg Trp Asn Asn Val Lys Pro Ile Arg
        355                 360                 365

Leu Asn Gly Thr Lys Asp Ser Met Phe Gly Ile Ala Val Lys Asn Ile
    370                 375                 380

Gly Asp Ile Asn Gln Asp Gly Tyr Pro Asp Ile Ala Val Gly Ala Pro
385                 390                 395                 400

Tyr Asp Asp Leu Gly Lys Val Phe Ile Tyr His Gly Ser Ala Asn Gly
                405                 410                 415

Ile Asn Thr Lys Pro Thr Gln Val Leu Lys Gly Ile Ser Pro Tyr Phe
            420                 425                 430

Gly Tyr Ser Ile Ala Gly Asn Met Asp Leu Asp Arg Asn Ser Tyr Pro
        435                 440                 445
```

```
Asp Val Ala Val Gly Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser Val Thr Ile Phe Arg Ser
    450                 455                 460

Arg Pro Val Ile Asn Ile Gln Lys Thr Ile Thr Val Thr Pro Asn Arg
465                 470                 475                 480

Ile Asp Leu Arg Gln Lys Thr Ala Cys Gly Ala Pro Ser Gly Ile Cys
                485                 490                 495

Leu Gln Val Lys Ser Cys Phe Glu Tyr Thr Ala Asn Pro Ala Gly Tyr
            500                 505                 510

Asn Pro Ser Ile Ser Ile Val Gly Thr Leu Glu Ala Glu Lys Glu Arg
        515                 520                 525

Arg Lys Ser Gly Leu Ser Ser Arg Val Gln Phe Arg Asn Gln Gly Ser
    530                 535                 540

Glu Pro Lys Tyr Thr Gln Glu Leu Thr Leu Lys Arg Gln Lys Gln Lys
545                 550                 555                 560

Val Cys Met Glu Glu Thr Leu Trp Leu Gln Asp Asn Ile Arg Asp Lys
                565                 570                 575

Leu Arg Pro Ile Pro Ile Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Ile Gln Glu Pro Ser
            580                 585                 590

Ser Arg Arg Arg Val Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu Val Leu Pro Ile Leu Asn
        595                 600                 605

Ser Asp Glu Pro Lys Thr Ala His Ile Asp Val His Phe Leu Lys Glu
    610                 615                 620

Gly Cys Gly Asp Asp Asn Val Cys Asn Ser Asn Leu Lys Leu Glu Tyr
625                 630                 635                 640

Lys Phe Cys Thr Arg Glu Gly Asn Gln Asp Lys Phe Ser Tyr Leu Pro
                645                 650                 655

Ile Gln Lys Gly Val Pro Glu Leu Val Leu Lys Asp Gln Lys Asp Ile
            660                 665                 670

Ala Leu Glu Ile Thr Val Thr Asn Ser Pro Ser Asn Pro Arg Asn Pro
        675                 680                 685

Thr Lys Asp Gly Asp Asp Ala His Glu Ala Lys Leu Ile Ala Thr Phe
    690                 695                 700

Pro Asp Thr Leu Thr Tyr Ser Ala Tyr Arg Glu Leu Arg Ala Phe Pro
705                 710                 715                 720

Glu Lys Gln Leu Ser Cys Val Ala Asn Gln Asn Gly Ser Gln Ala Asp
                725                 730                 735

Cys Glu Leu Gly Asn Pro Phe Lys Arg Asn Ser Asn Val Thr Phe Tyr
            740                 745                 750

Leu Val Leu Ser Thr Thr Glu Val Thr Phe Asp Thr Pro Asp Leu Asp
        755                 760                 765
```

```
Ile Asn Leu Lys Leu Glu Thr Thr Ser Asn Gln Asp Asn Leu Ala Pro
    770                 775                 780

Ile Thr Ala Lys Ala Lys Val Val Ile Glu Leu Leu Leu Ser Val Ser
785                 790                 795                 800

Gly Val Ala Lys Pro Ser Gln Val Tyr Phe Gly Gly Thr Val Val Gly
                805                 810                 815

Glu Gln Ala Met Lys Ser Glu Asp Glu Val Gly Ser Leu Ile Glu Tyr
            820                 825                 830

Glu Phe Arg Val Ile Asn Leu Gly Lys Pro Leu Thr Asn Leu Gly Thr
        835                 840                 845

Ala Thr Leu Asn Ile Gln Trp Pro Lys Glu Ile Ser Asn Gly Lys Trp
    850                 855                 860

Leu Leu Tyr Leu Val Lys Val Glu Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu Lys Val Thr
865                 870                 875                 880

Cys Glu Pro Gln Lys Glu Ile Asn Ser Leu Asn Leu Thr Glu Ser His
                885                 890                 895

Asn Ser Arg Lys Lys Arg Glu Ile Thr Glu Lys Gln Ile Asp Asp Asn
            900                 905                 910

Arg Lys Phe Ser Leu Phe Ala Glu Arg Lys Tyr Gln Thr Leu Asn Cys
        915                 920                 925

Ser Val Asn Val Asn Cys Val Asn Ile Arg Cys Pro Leu Arg Gly Leu
    930                 935                 940

Asp Ser Lys Ala Ser Leu Ile Leu Arg Ser Arg Leu Trp Asn Ser Thr
945                 950                 955                 960

Phe Leu Glu Glu Tyr Ser Lys Leu Asn Tyr Leu Asp Ile Leu Met Arg
                965                 970                 975

Ala Phe Ile Asp Val Thr Ala Ala Ala Glu Asn Ile Arg Leu Pro Asn
            980                 985                 990

Ala Gly Thr Gln Val Arg Val Thr Val Phe Pro Ser Lys Thr Val Ala
        995                 1000                1005

Gln Tyr Ser Gly Val Pro Trp Trp Ile Ile Leu Val Ala Ile Leu Ala
   1010                1015                1020

Gly Ile Leu Met Leu Ala Leu Leu Val Phe Ile Leu Trp Lys Cys Gly
1025                1030                1035                1040

Phe Phe Lys Arg Asn Lys Lys Asp His Tyr Asp Ala Thr Tyr His Lys
                1045                1050                1055

Ala Glu Ile His Ala Gln Pro Ser Asp Lys Glu Arg Leu Thr Ser Asp
            1060                1065                1070

Ala
```

<210> 4
<211> 1875
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Integrin beta-4 (precursor)

<400> 4

```
Met Ala Gly Pro Arg Pro Ser Pro Trp Ala Arg Leu Leu Leu Ala Ala
 1               5                  10                  15

Leu Ile Ser Val Ser Leu Ser Gly Thr Leu Ala Asn Arg Cys Lys Lys
            20                  25                  30

Ala Pro Val Lys Ser Cys Thr Glu Cys Val Arg Val Asp Lys Asp Cys
        35                  40                  45

Ala Tyr Cys Thr Asp Glu Met Phe Arg Asp Arg Arg Cys Asn Thr Gln
    50                  55                  60

Ala Glu Leu Leu Ala Ala Gly Cys Gln Arg Glu Ser Ile Val Val Met
65                  70                  75                  80

Glu Ser Ser Phe Gln Ile Thr Glu Glu Thr Gln Ile Asp Thr Thr Leu
                85                  90                  95

Arg Arg Ser Gln Met Ser Pro Gln Gly Leu Arg Val Arg Leu Arg Pro
            100                 105                 110

Gly Glu Glu Arg His Phe Glu Leu Glu Val Phe Glu Pro Leu Glu Ser
        115                 120                 125

Pro Val Asp Leu Tyr Ile Leu Met Asp Phe Ser Asn Ser Met Ser Asp
    130                 135                 140

Asp Leu Asp Asn Leu Lys Lys Met Gly Gln Asn Leu Ala Arg Val Leu
145                 150                 155                 160

Ser Gln Leu Thr Ser Asp Tyr Thr Ile Gly Phe Gly Lys Phe Val Asp
                165                 170                 175

Lys Val Ser Val Pro Gln Thr Asp Met Arg Pro Glu Lys Leu Lys Glu
            180                 185                 190

Pro Trp Pro Asn Ser Asp Pro Pro Phe Ser Phe Lys Asn Val Ile Ser
        195                 200                 205

Leu Thr Glu Asp Val Asp Glu Phe Arg Asn Lys Leu Gln Gly Glu Arg
    210                 215                 220

Ile Ser Gly Asn Leu Asp Ala Pro Glu Gly Gly Phe Asp Ala Ile Leu
225                 230                 235                 240

Gln Thr Ala Val Cys Thr Arg Asp Ile Gly Trp Arg Pro Asp Ser Thr
                245                 250                 255

His Leu Leu Val Phe Ser Thr Glu Ser Ala Phe His Tyr Glu Ala Asp
            260                 265                 270

Gly Ala Asn Val Leu Ala Gly Ile Met Ser Arg Asn Asp Glu Arg Cys
        275                 280                 285
```

```
His Leu Asp Thr Thr Gly Thr Tyr Thr Gln Tyr Arg Thr Gln Asp Tyr
    290                 295                 300

Pro Ser Val Pro Thr Leu Val Arg Leu Leu Ala Lys His Asn Ile Ile
305                 310                 315                 320

Pro Ile Phe Ala Val Thr Asn Tyr Ser Tyr Ser Tyr Tyr Glu Lys Leu
                325                 330                 335

His Thr Tyr Phe Pro Val Ser Ser Leu Gly Val Leu Gln Glu Asp Ser
            340                 345                 350

Ser Asn Ile Val Glu Leu Leu Glu Glu Ala Phe Asn Arg Ile Arg Ser
        355                 360                 365

Asn Leu Asp Ile Arg Ala Leu Asp Ser Pro Arg Gly Leu Arg Thr Glu
    370                 375                 380

Val Thr Ser Lys Met Phe Gln Lys Thr Arg Thr Gly Ser Phe His Ile
385                 390                 395                 400

Arg Arg Gly Glu Val Gly Ile Tyr Gln Val Gln Leu Arg Ala Leu Glu
                405                 410                 415

His Val Asp Gly Thr His Val Cys Gln Leu Pro Glu Asp Gln Lys Gly
            420                 425                 430

Asn Ile His Leu Lys Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Gly Leu Lys Met Asp Ala
        435                 440                 445

Gly Ile Ile Cys Asp Val Cys Thr Cys Glu Leu Gln Lys Glu Val Arg
    450                 455                 460

Ser Ala Arg Cys Ser Phe Asn Gly Asp Phe Val Cys Gly Gln Cys Val
465                 470                 475                 480

Cys Ser Glu Gly Trp Ser Gly Gln Thr Cys Asn Cys Ser Thr Gly Ser
                485                 490                 495

Leu Ser Asp Ile Gln Pro Cys Leu Arg Glu Gly Glu Asp Lys Pro Cys
            500                 505                 510

Ser Gly Arg Gly Glu Cys Gln Cys Gly His Cys Val Cys Tyr Gly Glu
        515                 520                 525

Gly Arg Tyr Glu Gly Gln Phe Cys Glu Tyr Asp Asn Phe Gln Cys Pro
    530                 535                 540

Arg Thr Ser Gly Phe Leu Cys Asn Asp Arg Gly Arg Cys Ser Met Gly
545                 550                 555                 560

Gln Cys Val Cys Glu Pro Gly Trp Thr Gly Pro Ser Cys Asp Cys Pro
                565                 570                 575

Leu Ser Asn Ala Thr Cys Ile Asp Ser Asn Gly Gly Ile Cys Asn Gly
            580                 585                 590

Arg Gly His Cys Glu Cys Gly Arg Cys His Cys His Gln Gln Ser Leu
        595                 600                 605
```

```
Tyr Thr Asp Thr Ile Cys Glu Ile Asn Tyr Ser Ala Ile His Pro Gly
    610                 615                 620

Leu Cys Glu Asp Leu Arg Ser Cys Val Gln Cys Gln Ala Trp Gly Thr
625                 630                 635                 640

Gly Glu Lys Lys Gly Arg Thr Cys Glu Glu Cys Asn Phe Lys Val Lys
                645                 650                 655

Met Val Asp Glu Leu Lys Arg Ala Glu Glu Val Val Val Arg Cys Ser
            660                 665                 670

Phe Arg Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Cys Thr Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Met Glu Gly
        675                 680                 685

Asp Gly Ala Pro Gly Pro Asn Ser Thr Val Leu Val His Lys Lys Lys
    690                 695                 700

Asp Cys Pro Pro Gly Ser Phe Trp Trp Leu Ile Pro Leu Leu Leu Leu
705                 710                 715                 720

Leu Leu Pro Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Cys Trp Lys Tyr Cys
                725                 730                 735

Ala Cys Cys Lys Ala Cys Leu Ala Leu Leu Pro Cys Cys Asn Arg Gly
            740                 745                 750

His Met Val Gly Phe Lys Glu Asp His Tyr Met Leu Arg Glu Asn Leu
        755                 760                 765

Met Ala Ser Asp His Leu Asp Thr Pro Met Leu Arg Ser Gly Asn Leu
    770                 775                 780

Lys Gly Arg Asp Val Val Arg Trp Lys Val Thr Asn Asn Met Gln Arg
785                 790                 795                 800

Pro Gly Phe Ala Thr His Ala Ala Ser Ile Asn Pro Thr Glu Leu Val
                805                 810                 815

Pro Tyr Gly Leu Ser Leu Arg Leu Ala Arg Leu Cys Thr Glu Asn Leu
            820                 825                 830

Leu Lys Pro Asp Thr Arg Glu Cys Ala Gln Leu Arg Gln Glu Val Glu
        835                 840                 845

Glu Asn Leu Asn Glu Val Tyr Arg Gln Ile Ser Gly Val His Lys Leu
    850                 855                 860

Gln Gln Thr Lys Phe Arg Gln Gln Pro Asn Ala Gly Lys Lys Gln Asp
865                 870                 875                 880

His Thr Ile Val Asp Thr Val Leu Met Ala Pro Arg Ser Ala Lys Pro
                885                 890                 895

Ala Leu Leu Lys Leu Thr Glu Lys Gln Val Glu Gln Arg Ala Phe His
            900                 905                 910

Asp Leu Lys Val Ala Pro Gly Tyr Tyr Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Gln Asp
        915                 920                 925
```

```
Ala Arg Gly Met Val Glu Phe Gln Glu Gly Val Glu Leu Val Asp Val
    930                 935                 940

Arg Val Pro Leu Phe Ile Arg Pro Glu Asp Asp Asp Glu Lys Gln Leu
945                 950                 955                 960

Leu Val Glu Ala Ile Asp Val Pro Ala Gly Thr Ala Thr Leu Gly Arg
                965                 970                 975

Arg Leu Val Asn Ile Thr Ile Ile Lys Glu Gln Ala Arg Asp Val Val
            980                 985                 990

Ser Phe Glu Gln Pro Glu Phe Ser Val Ser Arg Gly Asp Gln Val Ala
        995                1000                1005

Arg Ile Pro Val Ile Arg Arg Val Leu Asp Gly Gly Lys Ser Gln Val
   1010                1015                1020

Ser Tyr Arg Thr Gln Asp Gly Thr Ala Gln Gly Asn Arg Asp Tyr Ile
1025                1030                1035                1040

Pro Val Glu Gly Glu Leu Leu Phe Gln Pro Gly Glu Ala Trp Lys Glu
                1045                1050                1055

Leu Gln Val Lys Leu Leu Glu Leu Gln Glu Val Asp Ser Leu Leu Arg
            1060                1065                1070

Gly Arg Gln Val Arg Arg Phe His Val Gln Leu Ser Asn Pro Lys Phe
        1075                1080                1085

Gly Ala His Leu Gly Gln Pro His Ser Thr Thr Ile Ile Ile Arg Asp
   1090                1095                1100

Pro Asp Glu Leu Asp Arg Ser Phe Thr Ser Gln Met Leu Ser Ser Gln
1105                1110                1115                1120

Pro Pro Pro His Gly Asp Leu Gly Ala Pro Gln Asn Pro Asn Ala Lys
                1125                1130                1135

Ala Ala Gly Ser Arg Lys Ile His Phe Asn Trp Leu Pro Pro Ser Gly
            1140                1145                1150

Lys Pro Met Gly Tyr Arg Val Lys Tyr Trp Ile Gln Gly Asp Ser Glu
        1155                1160                1165

Ser Glu Ala His Leu Leu Asp Ser Lys Val Pro Ser Val Glu Leu Thr
   1170                1175                1180

Asn Leu Tyr Pro Tyr Cys Asp Tyr Glu Met Lys Val Cys Ala Tyr Gly
1185                1190                1195                1200

Ala Gln Gly Glu Gly Pro Tyr Ser Ser Leu Val Ser Cys Arg Thr His
                1205                1210                1215

Gln Glu Val Pro Ser Glu Pro Gly Arg Leu Ala Phe Asn Val Val Ser
            1220                1225                1230

Ser Thr Val Thr Gln Leu Ser Trp Ala Glu Pro Ala Glu Thr Asn Gly
        1235                1240                1245
```

Glu Ile Thr Ala Tyr Glu Val Cys Tyr Gly Leu Val Asn Asp Asp Asn
1250 1255 1260

Arg Pro Ile Gly Pro Met Lys Lys Val Leu Val Asp Asn Pro Lys Asn
1265 1270 1275 1280

Arg Met Leu Leu Ile Glu Asn Leu Arg Glu Ser Gln Pro Tyr Arg Tyr
1285 1290 1295

Thr Val Lys Ala Arg Asn Gly Ala Gly Trp Gly Pro Glu Arg Glu Ala
1300 1305 1310

Ile Ile Asn Leu Ala Thr Gln Pro Lys Arg Pro Met Ser Ile Pro Ile
1315 1320 1325

Ile Pro Asp Ile Pro Ile Val Asp Ala Gln Ser Gly Glu Asp Tyr Asp
1330 1335 1340

Ser Phe Leu Met Tyr Ser Asp Asp Val Leu Arg Ser Pro Ser Gly Ser
1345 1350 1355 1360

Gln Arg Pro Ser Val Ser Asp Asp Thr Gly Cys Gly Trp Lys Phe Glu
1365 1370 1375

Pro Leu Leu Gly Glu Glu Leu Asp Leu Arg Arg Val Thr Trp Arg Leu
1380 1385 1390

Pro Pro Glu Leu Ile Pro Arg Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Gly Arg Ser Ser
1395 1400 1405

Asp Ala Glu Ala Pro Thr Ala Pro Arg Thr Thr Ala Ala Arg Ala Gly
1410 1415 1420

Arg Ala Ala Ala Val Pro Arg Ser Ala Thr Pro Gly Pro Pro Gly Glu
1425 1430 1435 1440

His Leu Val Asn Gly Arg Met Asp Phe Ala Phe Pro Gly Ser Thr Asn
1445 1450 1455

Ser Leu His Arg Met Thr Thr Thr Ser Ala Ala Ala Tyr Gly Thr His
1460 1465 1470

Leu Ser Pro His Val Pro His Arg Val Leu Ser Thr Ser Ser Thr Leu
1475 1480 1485

Thr Arg Asp Tyr Asn Ser Leu Thr Arg Ser Glu His Ser His Ser Thr
1490 1495 1500

Thr Leu Pro Arg Asp Tyr Ser Thr Leu Thr Ser Val Ser Ser His Gly
1505 1510 1515 1520

Leu Pro Pro Ile Trp Glu His Gly Arg Ser Arg Leu Pro Leu Ser Trp
1525 1530 1535

Ala Leu Gly Ser Arg Ser Arg Ala Gln Met Lys Gly Phe Pro Pro Ser
1540 1545 1550

Arg Gly Pro Arg Asp Ser Ile Ile Leu Ala Gly Arg Pro Ala Ala Pro
1555 1560 1565

```
Ser Trp Gly Pro Asp Ser Arg Leu Thr Ala Gly Val Pro Asp Thr Pro
   1570                1575                1580

Thr Arg Leu Val Phe Ser Ala Leu Gly Pro Thr Ser Leu Arg Val Ser
1585                1590                1595                1600

Trp Gln Glu Pro Arg Cys Glu Arg Pro Leu Gln Gly Tyr Ser Val Glu
               1605                1610                1615

Tyr Gln Leu Leu Asn Gly Gly Glu Leu His Arg Leu Asn Ile Pro Asn
           1620                1625                1630

Pro Ala Gln Thr Ser Val Val Val Glu Asp Leu Leu Pro Asn His Ser
       1635                1640                1645

Tyr Val Phe Arg Val Arg Ala Gln Ser Gln Glu Gly Trp Gly Arg Glu
   1650                1655                1660

Arg Glu Gly Val Ile Thr Ile Glu Ser Gln Val His Pro Gln Ser Pro
1665                1670                1675                1680

Leu Cys Pro Leu Pro Gly Ser Ala Phe Thr Leu Ser Thr Pro Ser Ala
               1685                1690                1695

Pro Gly Pro Leu Val Phe Thr Ala Leu Ser Pro Asp Ser Leu Gln Leu
           1700                1705                1710

Ser Trp Glu Arg Pro Arg Arg Pro Asn Gly Asp Ile Val Gly Tyr Leu
       1715                1720                1725

Val Thr Cys Glu Met Ala Gln Gly Gly Gly Pro Ala Thr Ala Phe Arg
   1730                1735                1740

Val Asp Gly Asp Ser Pro Glu Ser Arg Leu Thr Val Pro Gly Leu Ser
1745                1750                1755                1760

Glu Asn Val Pro Tyr Lys Phe Lys Val Gln Ala Arg Thr Thr Glu Gly
               1765                1770                1775

Phe Gly Pro Glu Arg Glu Gly Ile Ile Thr Ile Glu Ser Gln Asp Gly
           1780                1785                1790

Gly Pro Phe Pro Gln Leu Gly Ser Arg Ala Gly Leu Phe Gln His Pro
       1795                1800                1805

Leu Gln Ser Glu Tyr Ser Ser Ile Thr Thr Thr His Thr Ser Ala Thr
   1810                1815                1820

Glu Pro Phe Leu Val Asp Gly Pro Thr Leu Gly Ala Gln His Leu Glu
1825                1830                1835                1840

Ala Gly Gly Ser Leu Thr Arg His Val Thr Gln Glu Phe Val Ser Arg
               1845                1850                1855

Thr Leu Thr Thr Ser Gly Thr Leu Ser Thr His Met Asp Gln Gln Phe
           1860                1865                1870

Phe Gln Thr
       1875
```

<210> 5
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 61-68 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 5
Leu Leu Leu Val Gly Ala Pro Arg
1 5

<210> 6
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 77-96 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 6
Ala Asn Arg Thr Gly Gly Leu Tyr Ser Cys Asp Ile Thr Ala Arg Gly
1 5 10 15

Pro Cys Thr Arg
20

<210> 7
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 128-137 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 7
Val Val Thr Cys Ala His Arg Tyr Glu Lys
1 5 10

<210> 8
<211> 7
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 138-144 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 8
Arg Gln His Val Asn Thr Lys
1 5

<210> 9
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 154-162 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 9
Cys Tyr Val Leu Ser Gln Asn Leu Arg
1 5

<210> 10
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 185-198 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 10
Phe Gly Ser Cys Gln Gln Gly Val Ala Ala Thr Phe Thr Lys
1 5 10

<210> 11
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 199-214 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 11
Asp Phe His Tyr Ile Val Phe Gly Ala Pro Gly Thr Tyr Asn Trp Lys
1 5 10 15

<210> 12
<211> 11
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 272-282 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 12
Asp Glu Ile Thr Phe Val Ser Gly Ala Pro Arg
1 5 10

<210> 13
<211> 11
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 283-293 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 13
Ala Asn His Ser Gly Ala Val Val Leu Leu Lys
1 5 10

<210> 14
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 328-343 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 14
Asp Gly Trp Gln Asp Ile Val Ile Gly Ala Pro Gln Tyr Phe Asp Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> 15
<211> 17
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 344-360 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 15
Asp Gly Glu Val Gly Gly Ala Val Tyr Val Tyr Met Asn Gln Gln Gly
1 5 10 15

Arg

<210> 16
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 361-368 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 16
Trp Asn Asn Val Lys Pro Ile Arg
1 5

<210> 17
<211> 24
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 383-406 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 17
Asn Ile Gly Asp Ile Asn Gln Asp Gly Tyr Pro Asp Ile Ala Val Gly
1 5 10 15

Ala Pro Tyr Asp Asp Leu Gly Lys
20

<210> 18
<211> 18
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 427-444 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 18
Gly Ile Ser Pro Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Ile Ala Gly Asn Met Asp Leu
1 5 10 15

Asp Arg

<210> 19
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 445-463 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 19
Asn Ser Tyr Pro Asp Val Ala Val Gly Ser Leu Ser Asp Ser Val Thr
1 5 10 15

Ile Phe Arg

<210> 20
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 464-472 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 20
Ser Arg Pro Val Ile Asn Ile Gln Lys
1 5

<210> 21
<211> 18
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 577-594 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 21
Leu Arg Pro Ile Pro Ile Thr Ala Ser Val Glu Ile Gln Glu Pro Ser
1 5 10 15

Ser Arg

<210> 22
<211> 17
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 597-613 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 22
Val Asn Ser Leu Pro Glu Val Leu Pro Ile Leu Asn Ser Asp Glu Pro
1 5 10 15

Lys

<210> 23
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 614-623 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 23
Thr Ala His Ile Asp Val His Phe Leu Lys
1 5 10

<210> 24
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 652-659 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 24
Phe Ser Tyr Leu Pro Ile Gln Lys
1 5

<210> 25
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 671-686 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 25
Asp Ile Ala Leu Glu Ile Thr Val Thr Asn Ser Pro Ser Asn Pro Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> 26
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 822-835 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 26
Ser Glu Asp Glu Val Gly Ser Leu Ile Glu Tyr Glu Phe Arg
1 5 10

<210> 27
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 871-885 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 27
Val Glu Ser Lys Gly Leu Glu Lys Val Thr Cys Glu Pro Gln Lys
1 5 10 15

<210> 28
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 902-914 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 28
Arg Glu Ile Thr Glu Lys Gln Ile Asp Asp Asn Arg Lys
1 5 10

<210> 29
<211> 7
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 915-921 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 29
Phe Ser Leu Phe Ala Glu Arg
1 5

<210> 30
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 923-938 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 30
Tyr Gln Thr Leu Asn Cys Ser Val Asn Val Asn Cys Val Asn Ile Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> 31
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 968-976 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 31
Leu Asn Tyr Leu Asp Ile Leu Met Arg
1 5

<210> 32
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 977-989 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 32
Ala Phe Ile Asp Val Thr Ala Ala Ala Glu Asn Ile Arg
1 5 10

<210> 33
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 990-998 of SEQ ID NO: 3

<400> 33
Leu Pro Asn Ala Gly Thr Gln Val Arg
1 5

<210> 34
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 178-189 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 34
Val Ser Val Pro Gln Thr Asp Met Arg Pro Glu Lys
1 5 10

<210> 35
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 192-204 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 35
Glu Pro Trp Pro Asn Ser Asp Pro Pro Phe Ser Phe Lys
1 5 10

<210> 36
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 205-217 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 36
Asn Val Ile Ser Leu Thr Glu Asp Val Asp Glu Phe Arg
1 5 10

<210> 37
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 301-312 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 37
Thr Gln Asp Tyr Pro Ser Val Pro Thr Leu Val Arg
1 5 10

<210> 38
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 402-413 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 38
Arg Gly Glu Val Gly Ile Tyr Gln Val Gln Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> 39
<211> 18
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 414-431 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 39
Ala Leu Glu His Val Asp Gly Thr His Val Cys Gln Leu Pro Glu Asp
1 5 10 15

Gln Lys

<210> 40
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 432-445 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 40
Gly Asn Ile His Leu Lys Pro Ser Phe Ser Asp Gly Leu Lys
1 5 10

<210> 41
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 446-461 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 41
Met Asp Ala Gly Ile Ile Cys Asp Val Cys Thr Cys Glu Leu Gln Lys
1 5 10 15

<210> 42
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 531-545 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 42
Tyr Glu Gly Gln Phe Cys Glu Tyr Asp Asn Phe Gln Cys Pro Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> 43
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 631-646 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 43
Ser Cys Val Gln Cys Gln Ala Trp Gly Thr Gly Glu Lys Lys Gly Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> 44
<211> 28
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 675-702 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 44
Asp Glu Asp Asp Asp Cys Thr Tyr Ser Tyr Thr Met Glu Gly Asp Gly
1 5 10 15

Ala Pro Gly Pro Asn Ser Thr Val Leu Val His Lys
20 25

<210> 45
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 845-856 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 45
Gln Glu Val Glu Glu Asn Leu Asn Glu Val Tyr Arg
1 5 10

<210> 46
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 916-930 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 46
Val Ala Pro Gly Tyr Tyr Thr Leu Thr Ala Asp Gln Asp Ala Arg
1 5 10 15

<210> 47
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 946-958 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 47
Val Pro Leu Phe Ile Arg Pro Glu Asp Asp Asp Glu Lys
1 5 10

<210> 48
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 990-1003 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 48
Asp Val Val Ser Phe Glu Gln Pro Glu Phe Ser Val Ser Arg
1 5 10

<210> 49
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 1061-1072 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 49
Leu Leu Glu Leu Gln Glu Val Asp Ser Leu Leu Arg
1 5 10

<210> 50
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 1196-1214 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 50
Val Cys Ala Tyr Gly Ala Gln Gly Glu Gly Pro Tyr Ser Ser Leu Val
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Arg

<210> 51
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Human

<223> Amino acids 1273-1281 of SEQ ID NO: 4

<400> 51
Val Leu Val Asp Asn Pro Lys Asn Arg
1 5

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau

(43) International Publication Date
3 May 2001 (03.05.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/30854 A3

(51) International Patent Classification[7]: C07K 16/30, 16/14, G01N 33/574, A61K 39/00

(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE00/02082

(22) International Filing Date: 26 October 2000 (26.10.2000)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
9903895-2 28 October 1999 (28.10.1999) SE

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: **ACTIVE BIOTECH AB** [SE/SE]; Box 724, S-220 07 Lund (SE).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: **BRODIN, Thomas, N.** [SE/SE]; Lidängsgatan 10, S-252 71 Råå (SE). **KARLSTRÖM, Pia, J.** [SE/SE]; Fjelievägen 10A, S-227 36 Lund (SE). **OHLSSON, Lennart, G.** [SE/SE]; Rudeboksvägen 898, S-226 55 Lund (SE). **TORDSSON, M., Jesper** [SE/SE]; Flöjtvägen 20B, S-224 68 Lund (SE). **KEARNEY, Phillip, P.** [AU/SE]; Kulgränden 15C, S-226 49 Lund (SE). **NILSON, Bo, H., K.** [SE/SE]; Sölvegatan 11, S-223 62 Lund (SE).

(74) Agent: **AWAPATENT AB**; Box 5117, S-200 71 Malmö (SE).

(81) Designated States *(national)*: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT (utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (utility model), DE, DE (utility model), DK, DK (utility model), DM, DZ, EE, EE (utility model), ES, FI, FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR (utility model), KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

(84) Designated States *(regional)*: ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:
— *with international search report*

(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
6 December 2001

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

WO 01/30854 A3

(54) Title: ANTIBODY TO HUMAN GASTROINTESTINAL EPITHELIAL TUMOR ANTIGEN RELATED TO ALPHA 6 BETA 4 INTEGRIN

(57) Abstract: An antibody, or a derivate or a fragment thereof, having a binding structure for a target structure is described. The antibody is displayed in, and on the cell surface of, human gastrointestinal epithelial tumour cells and in a subpopulation of normal human gastrointestinal epithelial cells. Said binding structure comprises the complementarity determining region (CDR) sequences in the light chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 23-33 (CDR1), 49-55 (CDR2), 88-98 (CDR3) of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, and the CDR sequences in the heavy chain comprising essentially the amino acids number 158-162 (CDR1), 177-193 (CDR2), 226-238 (CDR3) of the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2, or other binding structures with similar unique binding properties. There is also described a target structure displayed in, or on the surface of tumour cells, vaccine compositions, pharmaceutical compositions as well as methods related to human malignant diseases.